

The Outlook

AUGUST 17, 1921

TAMMANY AND FUSION

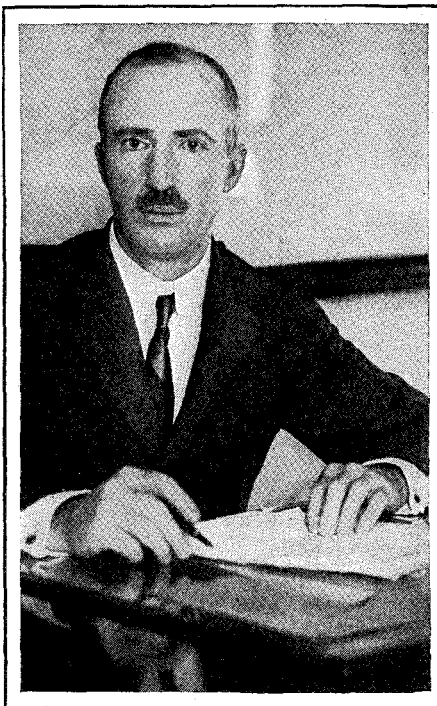
THE Mayoralty election this autumn in New York City is a matter of National as well as of municipal interest. Only three of the forty-nine States of the Union have a population larger than that of New York City. To a very large extent the physical, mental, and moral welfare of its six million inhabitants is in the control of its Mayor; not that the Mayor is himself an all-powerful autocrat, like Lorenzo de' Medici, the great Mayor of Florence, but by his appointments and by his influence the Mayor of the city of New York exercises an authority which in a way is more concentrated and direct than the authority of the President of the United States.

It is not necessary to accuse Mayor Hylan of corruption in order to state his unfitness for the great administrative position which he holds. He is incompetent by training and education. It is one of the curious phenomena of democracy that a population which would not for a moment tolerate John F. Hylan as principal of a grammar school, nevertheless puts him practically in charge of the entire educational system of the city. It is not of course necessary that the Mayor should know how to teach school, but it is necessary that he should know something about the principles of education, and enough, at least, to enable him to select the experts who are going to conduct the school system.

It is a matter of common report that if Tammany had really believed that it was going to win the Mayoralty election four years ago it would never have nominated John F. Hylan. It is also commonly supposed that Mayor Hylan has the support and backing of William Randolph Hearst. This also seems to us to be a very curious human phenomenon. Mr. Hearst, whatever may be said of his principles, is a man of ability, and he selects men of ability as his leaders in his vast publishing business. Unless we are very much mistaken, John F. Hylan is one of the last men that he would put in charge of the business management of one of his newspapers or magazines, and yet he does all he can to put this incompetent in charge of the greatest human magazine in the United States—the City of New York.

The anti-Hylan forces, usually known as the Fusion Committee, have made

their nominations of candidates to oppose the present city administration. They have selected Henry H. Curran, at present President of the Borough of Manhattan, for their candidate for Mayor; State Senator Charles E. Lockwood for Comptroller; and Vincent Gilroy for President of the Board of Aldermen. These are the chief officers of the city ticket. Messrs. Curran and Lockwood are Republicans; Mr. Gilroy is an



(C) Paul Thompson

HENRY H. CURRAN, FUSION CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY

independent Democrat, a member of Tammany Hall, and a supporter of Mayor Hylan four years ago. The ticket is generally considered to be a good one. Mr. Curran is a graduate of Yale, a lawyer of clean reputation, and has been active in city politics for ten years. He has been a city magistrate, served in the World War with an excellent record, having attained the rank of major in service, and has been an admirable administrative officer as President of the Borough of Manhattan. Senator Lockwood is a graduate of the public schools, is a lawyer, and has been in the State Legislature for nearly ten years.

The popular issue in the campaign is the transit issue—Shall the surface and subway railways charge a five-cent fare or more? The real issue is the efficient

economical management of the city's business. It cost about \$275,000,000 to run this city last year, a sum provided by the inhabitants, non-taxpayers as well as taxpayers. The non-taxpayer pays his share in the increased cost of rent, food, and fuel which comes from excessive and inefficiently administered taxation. Another curious phenomenon of democracy is that thousands of men will pay each many hundreds of dollars for costly housing, food, sanitation, and schooling, due to an inefficient mayor, without complaint, and will support him for office because he professes that he is going to save them a few cents a day in transportation.

The Fusion candidate, Mr. Curran, has not only got to run against Mayor Hylan, but probably against one or more misguided independent candidates. If the citizens really and vitally interested in a businesslike and efficient government of the city could really get together, Mayor Hylan could easily be defeated. The question is whether they can combine, or whether they will be diverted by jealousies, petty political ambitions, and false issues from opposing a united Tammany.

SETTLING STRIKES IN PENNSYLVANIA

THE State of Pennsylvania has been making an experiment in settling strikes that is really ending many labor controversies and that is worth examining.

In an effort to improve industrial conditions, the Pennsylvania State Legislature created some years ago the Department of Labor and Industry, with various subdivisions, one of which, the Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation, exists for the sole purpose of trying to end strikes by reason rather than by force. The Bureau of Mediation is headed by a chief who, under the law, goes in person or sends suitable substitutes to places where labor disputes occur, and endeavors by mediation to bring the two sides to an understanding. Failing in this, he may offer to arrange for arbitration. There is nothing in the law, however, that compels either the employer or the employee to accept the services offered.

The success of such a bureau is largely dependent upon the character of the man who heads it. In this respect Pennsylvania has had rare good fortune. Mr. Patrick Gilday took charge of the

Bureau of Mediation at its inception, and made it of great usefulness to Pennsylvania industry and Pennsylvania workers. Mr. Gilday was a self-made man who worked up through the various grades of coal mining until he became an expert. His kindness, wisdom, and humanity made him a natural leader. For nearly twenty-five years he was the first official of one of the great divisions of the United Mine Workers of America. He had also been one of the conciliators of the National Government.

For two and a half years, until his death, he served as chief of the Bureau of Mediation. During that period he or his subordinates settled more than three hundred strikes, which is at the rate of one strike every three days. And these strikes were not merely temporarily suspended. They were settled. So great was the confidence won for this bureau by Mr. Gilday's work that after his death the machinery continued to function along the lines he had laid down for it, and strike after strike is now adjusted and ended that without this agency of mediation would drag on in bitter desperation.

How these adjustments are accomplished can best be shown, perhaps, by quoting from a letter that Mr. Gilday wrote to an inquirer: "Our first step is to ascertain the true and complete facts in the situation at issue as well as in other related situations as to wages, hours, etc., in like or similar industries, and lay this information before the parties at interest. . . . The State mediators always try to exert an impartial endeavor to see that full justice is accorded both employer and employee. The success of the efforts of the mediators has been largely because they have been able to get both sides to reason together without passion or personal feeling. The mediators have been able, many times, after they have surveyed the situation, to offer a plan in which both sides can agree."

Necessarily the course pursued by the mediator must vary with the particular situation he faces. This item from the Venango "Daily Herald" shows how one particular case was handled: "Mr. M. T. Fredericks, representing the Department of Labor and Industry at Harrisburg, was responsible for bringing about a talk by General Charles Miller, chairman of the board of the Franklin Manufacturing Company, to the striking employees. As a result of this talk and the resulting conferences, the difficulty was adjusted. The function of the Department of Labor and Industry in the handling of labor matters seems to rest purely in the bringing of the two contending factions to a clear understanding of one another's positions, and to

keep all material offered for discussion within proper limits."

During its few years of existence the Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation has brought about the adjustment of many hundreds of labor controversies that affected thousands of workers, that caused the loss in wages of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, that occasioned untold hardships, and that would have resulted in further suffering and perhaps in bloodshed had they not been thus ended. Here is an agency of government appointed for the specific purpose of settling strikes that is actually settling them.

LORD BRYCE AND THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

If the Institute of Politics now in session at Williamstown, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Williams College, has done nothing else than provide a group of thoughtful hearers for the series of lectures or addresses by Lord Bryce, it would have justified its existence.

Lord Bryce, better known in this country as James Bryce, the author of "The American Commonwealth," is one of the greatest living experts on the theory and practice of government. He combines ripe knowledge and high ideals with common sense and an understanding of human relationships. While he never uses the language of the alarmist, he evidently thinks Europe is in a dangerous condition. He does not believe that the Treaty of Peace made at Versailles was wisely framed or can be successfully carried out. This is not because Lord Bryce believes it is impossible to organize an association of nations to maintain peace and justice. On the contrary, he is a believer in such an association. The trouble, in his opinion, is that the Peace Conference at Versailles endeavored to settle definitely too many geographical, racial, and political details and did not deal enough with general principles.

The task before the negotiators at Paris, he says, "was one of unprecedented difficulty. New states had to be created, territories redistributed, and indemnities secured, and all on a scale incomparably greater than any international congress ever before had attempted. A task so great needed not politicians of the usual type, but persons of the class which we now call supermen; persons who possessed not only profound and accurate knowledge of the facts they had to deal with, but also a wide vision, a grasp of fundamental principles, a calm judgment raised above the revengeful passions of the moment, persons who loved and sought justice, looking beyond the present to the fu-

ture, seeking the good of mankind as well as the advantage of their respective nations, able to appreciate the workings of those better forces which alone can bring reconciliation and peace to a distracted world. Such men did not appear."

Lord Bryce answers the question as to why they did not appear by saying that they could not have been expected, since the delegates to the Conference were bound by the national ambitions, jealousies, and passions of the constituents who sent them. Is there any cure for this unhappy situation? "The prospect of improving the relations of state and people to one another depends on the possibility of improving human nature itself. A sound and wide view of national interests, teaching the peoples that they would gain more by the co-operation of communities than by their conflict, may do much to better those relations. But in the last resort the question is one of the moral progress of the individual men who compose the communities."

This is sound doctrine, and a doctrine which we think is beginning to make an impression. The Washington Conference called by President Harding is based on moral rather than on political and geographical relationships. If it can be maintained on this basis, there is considerable hope that it may be successful in some of the respects in which the Paris Conference failed. It does no good to sneer at this moral or ethical basis of an international association as the aspiration of over-pious and impractical minds. As a matter of fact, the attempt to attain world peace by means of political and economic forces has failed. It can at least do no harm to have an international conference in which obligations and duties take precedence over rights and privileges.

Lord Bryce's lectures at Williamstown make us wish that he might represent Great Britain at the Washington Conference instead of Lloyd George. We mean by this no reflection on the personality or purposes of the British Prime Minister. But he was one of the Big Four at the Paris Conference who failed, and if he comes to Washington as the leader of the British delegation we fear that public interest in the Conference may be diverted from the principles and issues in debate to the personalities of the debaters.

WILL CONGRESS CLIP ITS OWN WINGS?

MARTIN B. MADDEN, from Illinois, is the new Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. His selection and election formed the first departure from the

THE SOUREST-NATURED DOG THAT LIVES

(Two Gentlemen of Verona II, 2)

Sykes in the Buffalo Commercial



From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, New York

HARD TO HELP

seniority rule which has long obtained. The precedent now established will be followed, we are informed, in the next reorganization of the House, when more capable men will be placed at the head of those committees whose present chiefs are regarded as weak.

Mr. Madden has been a member of the House since 1905. His recommendation by the House Committee on Committees for the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee was followed by a unanimous vote of ratification from the House.

The new Chairman started his new work by introducing a resolution certainly important in the direction of budget reform. The Appropriations Committee has the responsibility for that reform in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Madden's resolution may, we think, be regarded as an essential corollary to the Budget Act. As the Constitution, authorizing the President to veto any bill passed by Congress, does not authorize him to veto any single item, Mr. Madden offered a joint resolution empowering the President to disapprove any item or provision of an appropriation bill, while approving the remainder.

Some States give this power to their Governors. Why should not the President have it? The amendment should have been adopted long ago. It would have permitted our Presidents to eliminate many an extravagant "rider."

The adoption by Congress of Mr. Madden's resolution will also show how earnest that body is with regard to the campaign for economy in expenditures now that it will have, it may think, to clip its own wings a little.

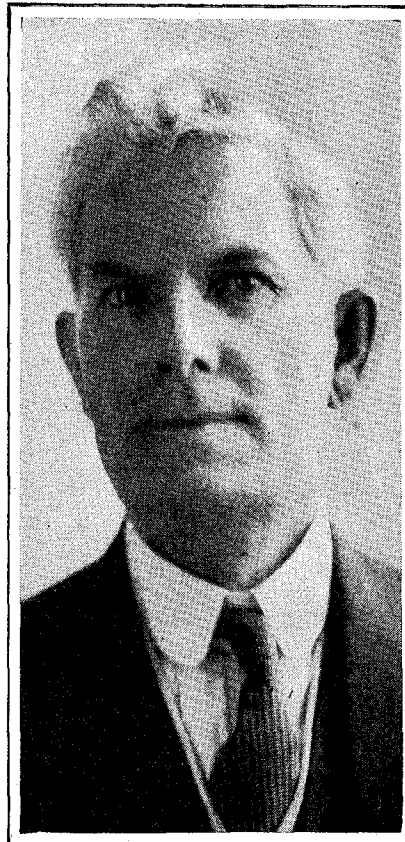
ACQUITTAL, YES; VINDICATION, NO

THE baseball players and gamblers' agents accused of throwing games in the World Series of 1919 have been acquitted by a jury. But the public remains convinced that there was crookedness that summer in which some players and some gamblers participated.

Our law does not admit of the old Scotch verdict, "Not proven." To prove beyond reasonable doubt is always difficult under a conspiracy charge. The jury must acquit if reasonable doubt exists. In these cases perjury was clearly committed by some one, for of the persons alleged to have taken part in a talk at a given time and place some swore that all were present, others the exact reverse. The jury could not decide which men were lying, nor do we attempt to decide. Such an acquittal is not a vindication.

Public opinion is not bound by the

technical law of criminal evidence. Judge Landis, now the super-umpire of the two major baseball Leagues, says: "Just keep it in mind that, regardless of the verdicts of juries, baseball is entirely competent to protect itself against the crooks, both inside and outside the game." And the lovers of clean sport applaud Judge Landis's promise: "No player that throws a game, no player that undertakes or promises to throw a ball game, no player that sits in a con-



(C) Harris & Ewing
MARTIN MADDEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ference with a bunch of crooked players and gamblers where the ways and means of throwing games are planned and discussed and does not promptly tell his club about it, will ever play professional baseball."

There has been some maudlin sympathy for the wives and children of the accused players. If the men are free from guilt, they and all theirs are entitled to sympathy. But it remains true that professional ball players of famous clubs are not nowadays penniless and needy; they are highly paid experts, often earning \$10,000 a year or more. If such a man plays "dirty ball," he plays for plain, sordid greed. Again it is said that the players were pursued vindictively, the big gamblers laxly. This may or may not be true. But one man's fault does not excuse another. Bribe-

givers and bribe-takers alike are the vermin of honest sport.

CHURCH UNION IN CANADA PROBABLE

THERE is strong hope in the minds of many church leaders in Canada who have long worked for organic church unity as between Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists that the "United Church of Canada" will in the not distant future take shape and form. Recently the Presbyterian Church of Canada in its General Assembly voted by a large majority (414 to 107) that the time for union had come and appointed a representative committee to carry out the wishes of the Assembly by conferring with the other two religious bodies with whom organic union is desired.

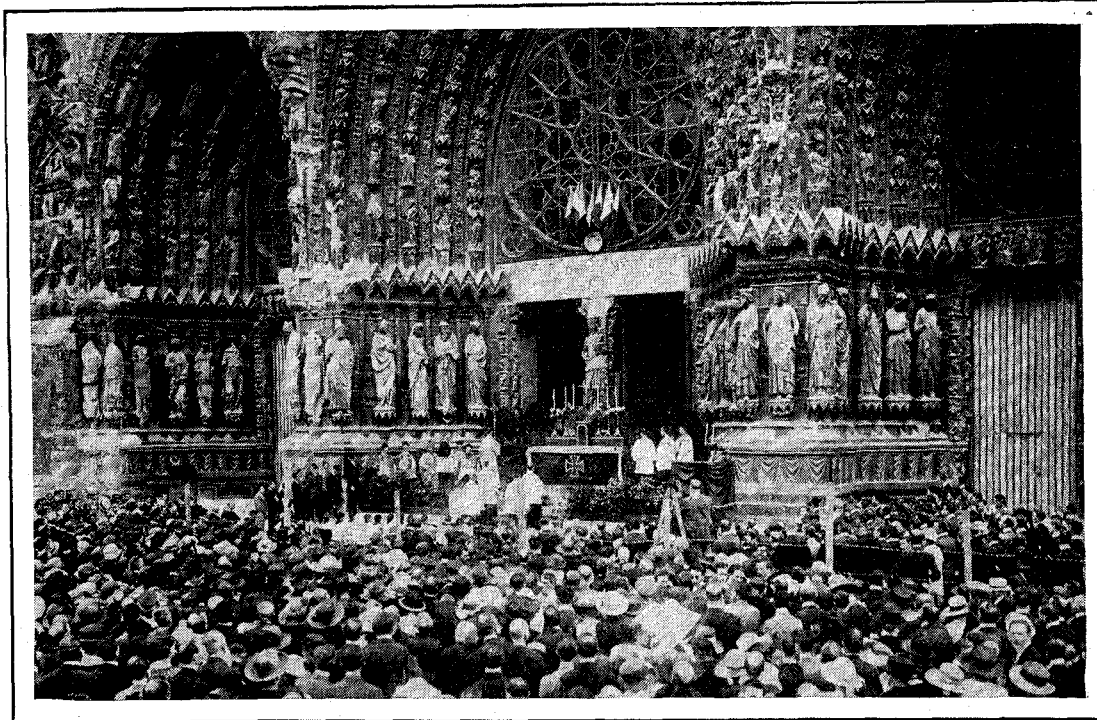
One development in church life in Canada that has led to the feeling that there is no real obstacle to what sounds like a radical step has been the springing up of several hundred "Union Churches," organized on the proposed basis of union. These are neither Methodist nor Presbyterian, and they have "presbyteries," having oversight of pastoral charges. These Union charges have been urging the parent churches to hasten the organization of union, and threaten, if there is any further delay to perfect their own organization of a new church.

It is now about ten years since the Congregational and Methodist churches in Canada declared themselves ready to proceed toward organic union with the Presbyterian churches upon the general lines of a basis which had been formulated in principle in previous years in discussions at successive Presbyterian General Assemblies. There seems, therefore, no radical difficulty likely now to be encountered.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of this summer, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gordon, better known to most of us by his pen name, Ralph Connor, before the important question was put said:

I think we all agree that we have passed through a great crisis in our history. I am not saying that there are no shadows along the horizon; I am saying this with every confidence that the deeper shadows are behind, and I am not going to allow any one to persuade me that anything untoward is going to befall our beloved Church in the days and months before us. I think we owe a vast deal of thanks to both sides of what has been a really burning question for their fine Christian and brotherly spirit.

A well-informed correspondent of The Outlook in Canada points out that Canada has been a particularly fruitful



(C) Keystone

THE RESTORED SCULPTURES OF RHEIMS

A temporary altar stands at the main entrance of the Cathedral. The crowd has gathered for the celebration of the restoration

ground for Church unions. The various bodies of Methodism from England and the United States organized branches there, and they took deep root. Since 1833 these different bodies have been drawn together, until in 1884 the final union took place which created the Methodist Church in Canada. Similarly the various bodies of Presbyterianism in Scotland, Ireland, and the United States had flourishing branches in Canada. Their unions began in 1861; and in 1875 the last combination took place that brought all the various branches into one great Church. These unions have been so happy and successful that they have paved the way for further consummations. Hence the present and greatest negotiations for union. These negotiating churches have over half a million members and claim two million adherents. Last year for a special Forward Movement they raised \$10,000,000.

The membership figures of the Canadian Presbyterian Church may be with interest compared with those just made public for the Presbyterian Church (North) in the United States. The census lately completed shows a total communicant membership of 1,692,558, a net gain for the year of over 55,000.

THE RESTORATION OF RHEIMS

NOWHERE, the Germans knew, could they wreak vengeance that would hit harder than at Rheims, the religious cradle of France.

Appropriately, there stands at Rheims

one of the most beautiful cathedrals in the world, a monument of the first rank in history, art, and religion. It was a shining mark for the Boches during the war, and they arrived at Rheims as soon as possible after the war began. The war was declared on August 1, 1914, and on September 4 the Germans reached the cathedral city. For ten hundred and fifty-one days they bombarded it, with an average of a thousand shells a month. Most of its 125,000 inhabitants had fled. Of its seventeen thousand houses only fourteen were not damaged.

But what did the Germans care for mere houses when they could wreck a great cathedral? They discharged incendiary bombs charged with picric acid against it and finally set fire to some wooden staging. The fire spread to the roof and interior and destroyed them. The shells also destroyed the splendid twelfth and thirteenth century glass, many pilasters, vaultings and sculptures, and gashed the stone figures of the saints in the doorways.

Every Frenchman and every lover of France will rejoice in the good news that the sculptures in the doorways have now been restored, as indicated in the accompanying illustration. No one who has not lived in France can appreciate the deep meaning and significance of this, or the restoration of the angelus bells in the village churches to a supposedly "irreligious" people. It was at Rheims that Joan of Arc crowned her

king. Now the statue of Joan, which was removed during the bombardment, has been set up again in its accustomed place before the Cathedral.

Nor can any one who has not visited the devastated regions of France and talked with the sufferers appreciate how much Ambassador Herrick's words the other day at Rheims meant to those sufferers. He said:

The eyes of the world are on France to-day, watching as eagerly for her recovery from the war's disasters as they watched before for her success in the war of justice. . . .

We know of the sacrifices you made at Rheims and the splendid work you have accomplished during the year that has passed since my last visit here. I am convinced that from the ruins of Rheims destroyed by war will arise a new Rheims which will be the sanctuary of beauty as it is the sanctuary of glory. . . .

I take this occasion again to proclaim my unalterable faith in the lofty and practical idealism that inspired the men who baptized this soil with their blood that the cause of right and liberty might live.

The occasion was the laying of the corner-stone of the Carnegie Library at Rheims. It was given by the Carnegie Foundation. Mayor Roche, in greeting Mr. Herrick and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler (who, as President of the Foundation, tapped the stone into place), thanked the people of the United States for their work in the Rheims region, and all of the 80,000 inhabitants who have returned to Rheims and who could

crowd about the corner-stone were enthusiastic in their greeting.

But let no one think that the four million francs which America has spent in the Rheims region means complete restoration. Figured on present currency value, the city of Rheims alone has suffered damages to the amount of four billion francs.

THE AMERICAN LEGION'S PILGRIMAGE

THE American Legion is making a pilgrimage to France. Some two hundred members are going. They represent every State, each arm of our land and sea forces, and, as far as possible, every combat division.

They are to be the guests of the French Government at the dedication of the monument at Flirey, in Lorraine, to the memory of the American Expeditionary Forces. The monument is the gift of the municipality of the people of Lorraine. No less than seventeen American divisions fought in the neighborhood of Flirey.

The French Government was disposed to be very generous in its remission of expenses, but the men preferred to pay their own way, though they would naturally enjoy special privileges. What is more, their pilgrimage is not one for well-to-do soldiers only. They have raised funds so that the less well-to-do can go too. For example, members of the famous "Lost Battalion" will be represented by enlisted men chosen by vote.

There will be plenty of interest in the Legion's itinerary. From Paris it goes to Blois, where a statue of Joan of Arc, the gift of the New York Committee, is to be unveiled. The Legion goes thence to Bordeaux, Tarbes (Marshal Foch's birthplace), Toulouse, Lyons, St. Dié (where the Legion will place a tablet on the house of Waldsee Müller, who suggested that the newly discovered Western Hemisphere take its name from Americo Vespucci), Strasbourg, Metz, and Flirey; and will make a tour of the battlefields of the Argonne and Champagne. At Château Thierry the Legion will lay the corner-stone of Pont Roosevelt. This is to be the name of the new stone bridge which is to replace the one blown up when our men first arrived at Château Thierry. The name commemorates two heroes—President Roosevelt and his son Quentin.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL AND UPPER SILESIA

THE members of the Allied Supreme Council are in conference in Paris as we write, and are listening to the views of experts as to the difficult and

intricate problems involved in settling the controversy over Silesia. The Premiers of France, Great Britain, and Italy are the principal figures; but with the Supreme Council as an onlooker, adviser, and possibly as an arbitrator of questions submitted to him, sits the American Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Harvey.

The opening sessions indicate a friendly state of feelings despite all the reports as to radical differences between Great Britain and France. The basic principle has been recognized that the Allies, through the Supreme Council and through the Commission in Upper Silesia representing them, must preserve peace and order in the country and must make it clear that no threats or violence by Germany or Poland or by factions in Upper Silesia itself will be allowed. France is not yet convinced that there are sufficient forces in the debated districts to make the situation entirely secure, and has indicated that she will not be responsible if her fears prove substantial.

It seems to be regarded as probable that ultimately the Powers will be able to lay down lines of delimitation which will be in accordance with the duties imposed upon them by the Treaty of Versailles, and will check future German aggression and leave Poland a strong state. That this last is necessary for the safety of France and for the peace of Europe is increasingly evident.

A GERMAN SHOCK TO GERMAN FAITH

DURING the war General William Hoffmann was Chief of Staff of the German army. As such he played a dominating part in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk between Germany and Bolshevik Russia. As *The Outlook* has already reported, General Hoffmann admitted that Germany despatched Lenin to Russia from the Swiss frontier in a sealed car to disorganize the Russian army. He knows Bolshevik Russia, therefore, from the ground up. Concerning its growth, he says that it can only be checked by the Powers in concert sending an international army under Foch, Joffre, or Pershing to occupy Petrograd and to march on Moscow, which he asserts would be bound to fall before any well-equipped and properly officered force. The members of the Bolshevik Government, he adds, would ask "safe conduct to pass the shortest way to oblivion." General Hoffmann's facts are likely to withstand attack; at the same time his conclusions are at least debatable.

Of two high officers in the late war,

General Hoffmann holds a high opinion, if we may believe his just published statement in the New York "Tribune." The really competent soldier on the Teuton side, affirms Hoffmann, was Hoetzendorff, the Austro-Hungarian Chief of Staff. And the great sailor-man was Tirpitz. "He was a real fellow," according to Hoffmann, but Ludendorff, he claims, "was no strategist," and Ludendorff's book only an effort to cloak the responsibility of inefficient leadership; it is "a whitewash work, a defensive book, and therefore stupid, false, and all lies from beginning to end." Nor does another literary effort escape Hoffmann's scorn; "as for good old Hindenburg—well, his book is enough to make a dog laugh."

Appropriately the "Tribune" appends a quotation from a volume written by the great German industrialist, Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction in the Wirth Cabinet:

It is a petty thing to say that we were destroyed out of envy. Why did not envy destroy America and England? The world regarded us at once with admiration and with repulsion; with admiration for our systematic and laborious ways, with repulsion for our tradesmanlike obtrusiveness, the brusque and dangerous character of our leadership, and the ostentatious servility with which we endured it. If it had been possible anywhere outside of our naked mercantile and national egoism to discover a German idea, it would have been respected.

At last confiding Germans are being told, not by foreigners, but by Germans themselves, a few facts concerning German ideals and conduct.

SMALL AND LUSK

THE charges against Governor Small, of the State of Illinois, and Senator Lusk, of the State of New York, are disheartening. They indicate low standards of honor and of good taste in certain circles of American public men, if nothing worse.

Senator Lusk is the Republican leader of the New York State Senate. His reputation for square and open dealing with his associates and in the conduct of the public business has been high. He has achieved considerable prominence as the head of the so-called Lusk Committee, which insisted upon scrupulous honor and loyalty among our public school teachers and has succeeded in passing a series of laws which subject those teachers to tests of character and loyalty. If some legislative committee could now pass an act subjecting Senators like Mr. Lusk to similar tests of their loyalty to the State and their

honor in passing legislation, it might be a good thing. As leader of the Senate, Senator Lusk recently took charge of and put through a certain bill in the interest of the detectives of the New York Police force. The bill was not necessarily adverse to the public interest. After the legislation was accomplished the detectives' association presented Senator Lusk's wife with a chest of silver valued at about eleven hundred dollars. Nobody has accused Senator Lusk of having sponsored the bill for the sake of this payment in silver.

He himself denies that there was any corruption involved, and asserts that everybody does it. Mr. Lusk has gotten into difficulty not for an offense but for his defense. We do not imagine for a moment that Senator Lusk would perform an illegal or corrupt act, but his *tu quoque* defense confirms the general public opinion that his moral sense is not as keen as it might be. A Senator of the great State of New York ought to be not only politically chaste, but ought to avoid every act or association that can lay him open to suspicion.

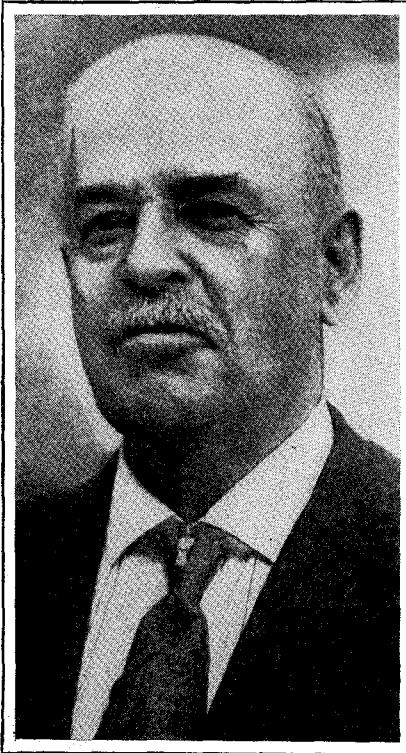
A legislative committee, in which Senator Lusk has a prominent part, is now investigating the administration of Mayor Hylan in New York City with the hope of discovering corruption that will defeat Mayor Hylan at the election this autumn. The chest of silver episode has probably ruined the effective work of this committee. There is even a demand that the Republican party depose the Senator from his leadership in the Senate. On the grounds of political consistency, to say nothing of moral grounds, we think he should be deposed, for, while the Republican party is now on a gold basis, he is apparently an advocate of free silver.

The case of Governor Small in Illinois is of the same nature of moral delinquency, although on a larger scale. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County, the county made famous in the annals of Abraham Lincoln, for both embezzlement and conspiracy.

The simple facts are these. Before he became Governor Mr. Small was Treasurer of the State of Illinois. He is accused of having organized with some of his political associates or accomplices a private bank, in which he, as State Treasurer, made huge deposits of money. This bank paid the State the legal rate of interest, about two per cent, on these deposits, and then loaned the money to some of the great industrial concerns of Chicago at a very much higher rate of interest. These transactions, the Grand Jury asserts, netted Treasurer Small and his associ-

ates large profits. The acts for which Governor Small has been indicted were performed, not while he was Governor, but while he was State Treasurer.

In the court proceedings following his indictment Governor Small at first refused to submit to arrest, claiming that his official position as Governor made him immune. The trial judge decided that a Governor has no royal rights of immunity. Unlike King Charles of England, it is conceivable that a Governor may do wrong. The judge argued, it seems to us with effective logic, that if a Governor of a State is immune from arrest and from being brought before a



International
GOVERNOR LEN SMALL, OF ILLINOIS

court for trial he can commit any crime with impunity. No denial has been made by the Governor or his associates of the allegations that they made profits by loaning State money at a higher rate of interest than that paid by their privately organized bank to the State. Their claim appears to be that when their bank paid the legal rate of interest to the State they were entitled to use these deposits as bankers for their own aggrandizement. In other words, like Senator Lusk he says that he has not done anything illegal and only did what hundreds of other politicians have done. It may be that the courts will find him innocent of embezzlement, but it is almost as certain as if it were proved in a court of law that his sense of financial honor is a rudimentary one. This fact cannot be obscured by the allegation that the prosecution of Governor Small is the result of political animosity by an opposing faction in the State.

A trusted correspondent in Chicago writes to us:

I think it is a general feeling of business men and honorable political leaders that the charges against Governor Small and Lieutenant-Governor Sterling, if true, involve serious moral turpitude, and the correctness of the charges has not yet been seriously called in question. It must be said, however, that interest on public funds has long been regarded among spoils politicians as what Plunkett of Tammany Hall called "honest" graft. For years local and State treasurers have been making money for themselves by keeping some or all of the interest on public funds. This was always illegal, but the laws were not such as to force proper accounting. Within recent years the laws on this subject have been strengthened.

One surprise of the situation is that the present State Treasurer, who was nominated and elected as a member of the Small-Thompson group, should have furnished the information upon which Small and Sterling were indicted. The explanation offered is that he found things so bad that he did not think it prudent for him to conceal them.

The low sense of political honor indicated by the Lusk and Small exposures is much more dangerous to the institutions and fabric of American government and society than free speech and free thought in our public schools. The man who waves the flag with one hand while with the other he takes presents from legislative constituents or profits that really belong to the State is not a good American.

CARUSO, PHONOGRAPHY, AND ART

ONCE upon a time—it was in the early eighties of the nineteenth century—a small Italian boy got into trouble because he sang too well. He had been sent to school. On the first day Enrico encountered insult in the form of grimaces and mule ears from the boy who was to be his rival. When it was discovered that Enrico had the best voice in the school, he was attacked by this rival with his fists. There was a fight, and the result was that he got a reprimand from the schoolmaster, and from his father a spanking. A few years later he found his voice again a source of trouble. He had been set to work as an apprentice to a mechanical engineer; but he spent all his spare time in singing. When his mother died, he determined to leave the draughting desk and devote himself permanently to music. By doing this he incensed his father, and he left home to begin his wanderings.

This voice, which gave Enrico Caruso so much trouble at the start, brought him a fortune and such fame as comes

to few of the world's greatest. When he died on August 3 at the age of forty-eight, messages were sent to his widow from the rulers of nations. At his funeral there were throngs as if for the obsequies of a hero. He had lived like a prince, he had been hailed like a prince, and like a prince he died.

Caruso's career was the product partly of his natural gifts, partly of unusually fortunate circumstances, and partly of his own great industry. In his earlier years as a singer he was regarded as a lyric tenor with a beautiful voice, but not great. Year by year he built up a reputation which in the course of time became international. His fame spread from one Italian city to another, then from Italy to Russia, to France, to Germany, to Brazil and Argentina. It did not attain its height, however, before he reached New York City. There in 1903 he made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, and from that time on it was there that he established the fame that has placed him among the greatest singers of all time.

No such fame would have come to him if he had not been endowed with a voice of great natural beauty. Its character has been called unique. It was marked by extreme purity of tone. To some this very quality did not seem to be altogether a virtue. The tone was too pure to be quite human enough and appealing. That is a matter of taste concerning which discussion is unprofitable. As an instrument Caruso's voice was as indisputably distinguished as is a great Stradivarius.

Even with this voice, however, Caruso's fame would have never reached its height had it not been for the fact that he came to New York at a time when there was an extraordinary market for such a voice. It was at a time when the opera was developing its present vogue in the American metropolis. To a very considerable degree opera everywhere, but especially in America, is a social function. The boxes are as much a part of the show as the stage. The wealthy patrons are as truly participant in it as the singers. Opera in New York would not be opera at all as we know it if it were not for the "golden horseshoe." Caruso's voice and personality were calculated to appeal to that element which provides the financial foundation and the social ornament of this most artificial institution. In order to be successful opera must appeal to those who have other standards than those of pure art. Not everybody has a taste for music, but almost everybody can appreciate the sort of skill and the thrilling effect involved in putting a horse over a high hurdle or sending a voice without effort and without disaster to a high note. People flocked to the

opera house, not to hear the great Verdi's opera, but to hear the great Caruso sing. Even such fame as he would have won on the stage would not have equaled the fame he secured if it had not happened that he sang during the period when the phonograph was first developed. Thou-



International
ENRICO CARUSO AS RHADAMES IN
VERDI'S "AIDA"

sands who never saw Caruso heard him. People who were never within hundreds of miles of the Metropolitan or any other place where he sang have listened repeatedly to his voice caged in a phonographic record. Caruso has not only sung for the people that sat in the boxes of the golden horseshoe, but has sung in the tenements of the great cities, in boarding-houses, in the best rooms of farmers' dwellings, in mining camps, in college dormitories, in seaside cottages and mountain cabins. No other great tenor of the past could have sung to such a multitude.

Natural gifts and fortunate circumstance alone, however, could not have brought him the fame that he won.

They would have availed little if it had not been for his great industry. To record here a list of the operas which were included in his repertory would take more space than we have at command; but it would serve if we had the space as evidence of the labor which he put into his art. Such a singer as Caruso has to train like an athlete and to apply himself like a student.

Many of those who knew him, even though casually, liked him. His friends have descanted upon his engaging personality. He was a clever amateur cartoonist. He lacked some elements of a rounded education, but he employed by the lavish and generous use of money many of the resources of civilization to supply a part at least of the lack. He was not a convincing actor. He was in command of that technique which supplements by action the dramatic effects of the voice, but he was not to be named beside some of his contemporaries who have been able to invest the operatic stage with some degree of dramatic illusion.

It may be doubted whether Caruso contributed materially to the development of musical appreciation in America; but at least he established in the minds of many thousands of Americans a high standard of vocal performance. Caruso's greatness was distinctively the greatness of his voice; and though he himself is gone, his voice remains.

COAL AND CONGRESS

ARE the production and distribution of domestic coal so charged with a public interest that Congress should protect the consumer—that is, householder—from empty coal-bins and extortionate prices? Senator Calder, of New York, Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and other men of note in Congress so declare. The very title of Senator Calder's bill which was before the last Congress, but upon which no action was taken, makes that precise statement. In the letter on another page from Senator Calder, written in response to an inquiry from the editors of *The Outlook*, he asserts his belief that "the public must determine whether or not coal is charged with public interest and use." If it is, he argues, proper legislation to protect that public use need not cause anxieties to other industries of a different character.

The bills lately before Congress have been not at all drastic or in the nature of asserting Government ownership. Of the two bills introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen, one enlarged the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by authorizing it to establish special freight rates on coal when an emergency

existed—that is, to lay down seasonal rates for coal transportation such as an emergency might require. The other is almost entirely concerned with providing for inquiry into all phases of the coal trade by the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the Bureau of Commerce and with making public the results of that inquiry. There is nothing revolutionary about either of these suggestions; on the contrary, it is plain that the public has a right to know the facts and be able to judge whether there is justice in the assertion often made that in the anthracite business at least there is such a combination of common interest between coal-mining companies, coal-carrying railways, and large distributing agencies that the ultimate consumer does not enjoy the benefits of full competition.

Just at present the buyers of anthracite for domestic use are especially interested in the seasonal character of the trade. Heretofore they have been willing to buy the coal for their furnaces in midsummer, six months or so before its actual use, because they have been able to buy at prices relatively lower than when active consumption is going on. This seems to them the natural and fair thing. But this year, after a slight reduction in price in the spring, the cost has increased month by month. Many consumers, in the present business depression, have not the cash at hand; many are distressed by the declarations

made in behalf of the coal interests that if the coal is not purchased now it will be still higher in the fall, and—what is worse—that if coal is not purchased in the summer there will be a shortage in the fall and danger of coal famine. On the other hand, the coal interests say in effect that they cannot be expected to bring up coal in summer if it is not purchased, and that the law of demand and supply must have its way. They adduce also the argument of high wages and freight charges and the lack of storage facilities. In rebuttal, one paper, the *Elizabeth, New Jersey, "Journal,"* asks: "Why it is necessary to slow down production because the public has not yet placed its orders for coal is not manifest. The mine owners, operators, and distributors know full well that the usual amount of coal will be used and they know that it will not spoil if stored at the mines or in the yards of the distributors."

One of the notable features of the bills that have been before Congress has been expressed in the contention that the thorough study of the coal industry proposed should assist in stabilizing conditions. One of Senator Frelinghuysen's bills, indeed, was called "the Coal Industry Stabilization Act." Senator Calder says in his letter that "operators should forward anthracite coal while the conditions are favorable unless they are prepared to be condemned by the public because of failure, as business men, to

anticipate the needs of their customers. They know to a nicety the amount of coal which must be bought in each community, and they have cars and labor to deliver this coal, which can be stored with no physical difficulty."

When lately Senator Frelinghuysen's Stabilization Bill was recommended by the Senate to the committee from which it was favorably reported, the New Jersey Senator did not hesitate to assign as the reason for that action the influence of what he called "one big union" of coal organizations with a purpose, in his words as quoted in the *New York "Times"* of June 27 last, "to continue the strangle-hold on the necks and purses of the coal buyers." This is certainly strong language, and it was followed by the statement that "the public wants action; it demands results."

Neither the Senator from New York nor the Senator from New Jersey is known as a radical agitator, nor has either advocated Government ownership of the coal industry, nor, indeed, much more than thorough investigation and full publicity of the facts involved.

In view of the possibility of suffering involved and the fact that the problem is so universal, we think that the public will indorse Senator Frelinghuysen's demand: "Let us have pitiless publicity, that the coal-buying and coal-consuming public may know exactly to what length the coal operator may go in maintaining the present high prices of fuel."

THE AFFECTIONS OF FRANCE

BY STÉPHANE LAUZANNE

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF "LE MATIN," PARIS

I
NATIONS are just like women: they sometimes find themselves in extremely difficult sentimental situations. To-day France finds herself in one of these situations.

In truth, France, who is at present entirely untrammelled by any alliance or pledge, would only be inclined to marry one single nation in the world, and that is America. But the American people, for numerous reasons, do not wish to hear of marriage with anybody whomsoever, and America desires to remain a bachelor. Thus France, being denied the partner of her choice, feels disposed to turn down all the other wooers for her hand.

This is exactly what has recently happened regarding the British alliance. At any other time this offer would have been accepted with joy and eagerness; but to-day it is received coldly and there is nothing that proves it will be accepted. The dominating reason for this is that France fears such an alliance may displease America. Ex-President

Poincaré in the statement below has expressed the French feeling in remarkably exact terms:

"Just as England would not come to our help if by any 'impossible' chance we ever became the aggressors of Germany, we also could not possibly promise to aid her eventually in a war which would not be strictly a defensive one. In particular we must above all guard ourselves against all agreements which would be liable to lead us, indirectly, to untimely contests with the United States of America.

"We are the friends of Japan, and the visit of Prince Hirohito to Paris has recently consecrated this friendship anew by well-seasoned demonstrations. But England is the ally of the Government of the Mikado. To-morrow, in the very near future, a thousand questions may arise in the Pacific between the United States and Japan which will be embittered by the hatred of races. How far will England then be drawn by her alliance? No one is in the confidence of fate. We have therefore the right and

the duty to maintain our freedom so that we ourselves may not be carried away later on on the tide of adventures.

"Yesterday Mr. Briand very fitly requested Mr. Viviani to reassure President Harding concerning the attitude taken as regards the matter of the island of Yap by the Government of the Republic, and the statement of the eminent French delegate has produced a most favorable effect at Washington. It is, however, well understood that this proof of our friendship is not a mere occasional offering, any more than was the voyage of Mr. Viviani a mere manifestation without future result.

"Our relations with the United States are unchangeable!"

It would not be possible to express French opinion better as regards the offer of the British alliance, and I would be greatly surprised if Premier Briand in the recent conversations he has had with Lord Curzon has not expressed himself somewhat similarly.

In order that a British alliance be accepted by France a multitude of con-

ditions are required, but two are especially essential: First, we must know whether England intends to renew her alliance with Japan, on what terms she proposes to renew it, and against whom this alliance is directed; then France will have to be certain not only that such an alliance does not displease America, but even that it be both encouraged and approved by her.

In a word, any proposal in marriage from London, in order to be accepted, must not be made in Paris, it must first of all be made at Washington.

II

The most curious phenomenon that is to be observed in foreign political matters is the very great interest which the entire French public opinion attaches to the question of the renewal of the treaty of alliance between England and Japan.

Before the war France took but very little notice of what was happening in the Pacific, as it was very far off from her and she has no primordial interest in it. When, at the beginning of this century, England and Japan concluded their first alliance, the event did not raise any sensation in France outside of political centers, but was received rather favorably. At that time it was considered to be especially aiming against Germany and no one even suspected that it might displease one part of American public opinion.

But to-day this feeling has undergone an entire change. France has no primordial interests in the Pacific any more than in pre-war times; but she is very greatly interested in all that takes place there for the simple reason that America is interested in it. Furthermore, every Frenchman reasons as follows:

"Germany has been entirely evicted from the Far East. Therefore it is not

Germany who is threatened by the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. But then it is America which is aimed at by this treaty."

And, every Frenchman being for America by sympathy, by gratitude, or by tradition, it follows that every Frenchman is against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and wishes the treaty not to be renewed.

Prime Minister Briand has remained silent and can say nothing. He is forced to maintain the greatest reserve regarding this subject. But the Ministers of to-day or of to-morrow are not held to the same reserve, and nearly all, either in the lobbies of the Chamber or in private conversations, have expressed their opinion.

That of Mr. Viviani was beyond all doubt. He places American friendship above everything, and, consequently, if the Anglo-Japanese treaty is considered to be displeasing by America it must also be judged to be displeasing by France.

Mr. Poincaré's opinion is remarkable: If the Anglo-Japanese treaty be renewed, it renders *ipso facto* the conclusion of an Anglo-French alliance treaty impossible, because France cannot, under any circumstances whatsoever, be drawn into English combinations, especially if such combinations fail to obtain the entire consent of America.

The opinion of Mr. Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Colonies and former Governor-General of Indo-China, who is a very great authority in France on Asiatic questions, is interesting. He is for China, and goes against everything that might be directed against China. When Mr. Albert Sarraut speaks of China, he speaks of it tenderly and with great admiration.

"Only think," says he, "that it is the nation of the world whose civilization

is the oldest. It has invented two splendid things, paper and powder, and has never made use of either for the purpose of doing harm. Paper, in China, is only used to print mottoes of the greatest modesty, and powder is only used for fireworks."

The opinion of the Paris press as well as that of the provinces is unanimous. It is against the renewal of the treaty, which, it says, cannot lead to anything good and might eventually bring about harm. Not one journal defends the treaty.

III

All this is worthy of notice by America. And all this is due to the war, to the rôle which America played in it, to the enormous prestige which she has won by so doing in the eyes of the whole world and in the eyes of France in particular. For two years I have told our American friends unceasingly and repeated in every way that to-day they represent, without their being aware of it perhaps, the greatest moral force in the world and that their influence is without limit upon the world events.

Here is a striking example:

France has nothing to say, and nothing to gain or lose, in the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance; it is of no material interest, either directly or indirectly, to her. She has been the friend of Japan for many long years and hopes to remain the friend of England for a long time to come.

But she is against the renewal of this treaty simply because she places the friendship of America above the friendship of Japan and above the friendship of England. And anything that displeases America suffices to displease France.

To-day, when Washington knits one brow France frowns with both.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

TO A TROUBLED MOTHER

IF you had given me your name and your address, I would have written you.

As it is, all that I can do is to offer three suggestions that may be of help to other troubled mothers.

I. Remember that what we sometimes think are great moral principles are really only social conventions. The customs of the twentieth century are not the same as the customs of the nineteenth century. Some mothers are greatly troubled because their daughters wear short skirts. Sometimes, no doubt, they are worn from motives of vanity, or worse. But personally I think they are more cleanly and more hygienic than the skirts which formerly swept the sidewalks. Conventions, customs, consciences, change. I can imagine a conscientious Turkish mother distressed

because her modern daughter has discarded the veil.

II. In governing your child remember Micah's definition of religion: "Doing justly, loving mercy, walking humbly with God." Do not let your love for mercy prevent you from doing justly. Let your child suffer the natural consequences of his misconduct. If he lies to you, cease to trust him till he has earned your confidence. If he is habitually late to breakfast, let him go without. He will be cross now; he will probably be grateful hereafter. If he is not, still you will have done justly. And justice is his right and your duty.

III. Remember Faber's lines:

I do the little I can do
And leave the rest to God.

Your child is God's child. That child

he intrusts to you for a little while; but does not forget him. There are some lessons which only life can teach; some pupils whom only life can teach. When the Prodigal Son demanded of his father "the portion of goods that falleth to me," the father gave them to him and let him go. Life's school did for the son what the father had failed to do. Even if you have failed in your duty, still leave the consequences to God. He undoes our own undoing. If this life does not suffice, there is another. And "his mercy endureth forever."

To all troubled and anxious mothers I recommend two books, "The Untroubled Mind," by Dr. H. J. Hall (Houghton Mifflin Company), and "Gentle Measures in the Training of the Young," by Jacob Abbott (Harper & Brothers).

WHEN LIBERTY TURNS HER BACK

A FEW nights ago, an English and a Greek steamer, each carrying Greek immigrants, arrived at the Port of New York. They lay alongside each other all night, and each captain knew why it was specially necessary for his boat to reach port first. Curiously enough, the Greek steamer won by two minutes over the English vessel. Seventy-two disappointed Greeks in the English boat had to be deported. They were seventy-two more than the law allowed.

A few days before this two American ladies landed from the French liner *La Touraine*, bringing with them a Spanish maid who had a passport duly viséd by the American Consul at Barcelona. The ladies had to come ashore without their maid because the percentage allowed under the law from Spain had been reached. The maid had to be deported, as per law, on the steamer which brought her here, and thus had to travel through France, whose language she knew not at all.

Again, a few days before this occurrence a steamer arrived having on board a number of first-class alien passengers whose identity had been clearly established prior to their sailing. They were either aliens who had been in the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad, or were Government officials, or aliens about to undertake continuous transit through the United States, or aliens visiting this country as tourists. But these persons were not permitted to land overnight pending the leisurely confirmation of their status on the following day by our port agents.

THE difficulty in all three cases is the present new Immigration Law. As American Consuls in Europe last year had viséd some 606,000 passports for emigrants to America, it was surmised that this year we might have at least double the number. Restrictive measures were proposed. The House promptly passed a bill introduced by the Hon. Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, which would have practically excluded all immigrants while we are studying the general problem and preparing for more permanent legislation. The Senate, however, passed a bill introduced by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, limiting immigration of any nationality for the ensuing fiscal year to three per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of that nationality already in the United States as determined by the Census of 1910. The House agreed to this. Such a mechanical and rigid law does not meet the problem; it merely counts immigrants, it does not judge them.

When the undesirable immigrant, a danger to free institutions, is admitted, and the desirable immigrant, seeking freedom and a chance to serve, is rejected, simply because the one belongs to a nation whose quota is unfilled while the other belongs to a nation whose quota happens to have been exceeded, Liberty turns her back. This can happen and does happen under the present law. The obviously unfit are ruled out, but many fit are rejected and many unfit received. Liberty to be safe must be discriminating as well as vigilant.



International

THE IMMIGRANT AT ELLIS ISLAND MAY
GAZE AT LIBERTY

Its operation at first was complicated. Most steamer companies were aware of the certain passage of a restrictive bill, and acted accordingly; for instance, the *Canada*, of the Fabre Line, left Naples on May 27, with only 89 steerage passengers, although she can carry 1,800. But other lines were "caught." The day following the approval of the law and the beginning of its operation the *San Giorgio* and two other steamers brought nearly a thousand more Italians to the port of New York than its entire June quota called for and the *Canopic* arrived at Boston with four times as many as the quota for that port would allow. On the same day there were on the high seas coming to seek homes in this country some six hundred more Poles than the Polish quota for the month.

The port officials were embarrassed enough by the many aliens who had already arrived. To each port had been allotted a percentage based on the usual percentage of immigrants entering the port. As New York receives over four-fifths of the total immigration and was quickly choked, the port officials wired to see whether they could not get around the regulation by "borrowing" from the Philadelphia quota. At that very moment New York received a wire from Boston asking how many Italian and Portuguese "rights" it could borrow from New York! Even if any relief could have been secured by this unconventional procedure it would have been of the slightest.

Meanwhile immigrant boats were arriving. One day there were 4,800 immigrant steeragers outside New York cooped up in hot, stifling quarters. Little as well as big countries suffered. For instance, the number from Luxembourg admissible at the Port of New York was exceeded by one when a party of eight arrived. The port officials thought themselves justified in wiring to the Commissioner of Immigration at Washington for an increase in the monthly allotment sufficient to admit the one man. But the Commissioner was inexorable. Somebody had to be!

Finally, Congress passed a bill admitting the excess over the June quotas and charging it to the later monthly quotas. At the same time it removed the provision of the original bill, prescribing that only one-fifth of the annual number to be admitted should be allowed to enter within a month.

BUT quality as well as quantity needs attention. We can no longer proceed with the brutal plan of waiting until the alien arrives here before we decide whether he shall be admitted or not. Humanity indicates that an alien's fit-

ness for this country should be decided abroad, not here. As the House Committee on Immigration declared in its recent report, "to allow any great portion of the discontented millions of Europe to come here is not likely to aid in the reconstruction of Europe. Their responsibilities are there, not here. Discontent there, moved here *en masse*, will add to discontent here."

The need for the scrutiny of immigrants at the point of departure is vividly described by Mr. O'Brien's article in this issue. During the war our experience showed the value of the passport visé system.

Representative Albert Johnson, of the State of Washington, Chairman of the Immigration Committee in the House of Representatives, would now place this system on a peace basis, and to that end has introduced into the House a bill providing that an alien, in order to be admitted to the United States, must have a passport from a government recognized by ours, the passport to bear the visé of an American Consul stationed in the alien's country or at his port of embarkation for America. The Consul is prohibited from granting such visé unless he have favorable reports (1) from immigrant inspectors and (2) from surgeons of the Public Health Service assigned to duty as vice-consuls, who are to investigate every intending emigrant to determine whether or not he belongs to one of the classes excluded from the United States by law. The bill also explicitly states that any alien who shall apply at an American consulate for visé of passport shall be required to establish satisfactorily that he is not a member of any of the classes excluded by the acts of 1918 and 1920 directed against anarchistic and similar classes.

We hope that the passage of a measure embodying the principles of this bill will be rapid.

Our immigration problem is twofold. Besides scrutiny at the point of departure, we also need, at the ports of entry and afterwards, regulation, distribution, and Americanization.

Most of our immigrants are peasant farmers. Many of them have relatives in the big cities and stay there. They succumb to the lure of those cities. Some of them succumb to Bolshevik and other propaganda that exists only in the cities.

Our Government has been strangely remiss in cheating itself and the farmer-immigrant alike. His natural instinct is to go on farming and his natural ambition is one day to own a farm.

Canada does this sort of thing much better than we do. If the Province of Alberta needs some thousands of farmhands, the fact is advertised abroad. Emigrants from the old country, who agree to go to that province and work there, then apply for visés to their passports. Moreover, whether a particular province needs workers or not, Canada has opened permanent offices abroad to give information at any time concerning the possibilities of the different regions of the Dominion. Mr. Stead's article in

this issue describes Canada's methods authoritatively. Why should we not do likewise? Why should we not advertise that there are chances of work in certain of our own regions, and that land may be had as well? Why should we not assure the immigrants transportation to such places? We would thus benefit ourselves by creating new farms and by making new farmers, for we would increase our own resources. We would also benefit the peasant immigrant by not subjecting him to the burdens and temptations of the rude change from his rural life in the old country



(C) Keystone

A POLISH JEW AND HIS WIFE

The Jewish quarters of our great cities may be overcrowded, but under the present law the Government does not ask where the Jewish applicants for admission are going, but where they come from

to the conditions obtaining in our big cities.

This, we are glad to say, is also the opinion of William W. Husband, the new Commissioner of Immigration in the Department of Labor. He calls attention to some of our Eastern lands, abandoned for farming (in not a few of these tracts immigrants have already begun truck-gardening), to the Southern swamp lands which can be drained and put to use, and to the Western lands which the Interior Department is opening for entry. Of course the immigrant could not take up these lands in large tracts. Why should they not be cut up into small farms and be opened to immigrants? Why should not the Department of Agriculture then help the immigrant by its home instruction and demonstration in expert farming? Why should not the Treasury point out to the immigrant the possibilities of the Farm

Loan Act? Much of this work can, and, we believe, will be accomplished under the present Commissioner.

Better economic distribution and adjustment is also indirectly involved in a bill, introduced by Mr. Johnson, to create a Bureau of Citizenship in the Department of Labor, to do the work of the present Bureau of Naturalization and a good deal more—that is, instruction in citizenship, in other words, Americanization.

Every year the alien would be required to register himself, his wife, and minor children of foreign birth before the superintendent of schools or similar public officer within whose jurisdiction the alien resides. Such registration would include not only the alien's name, sex, age, color, race, and nationality, but also the name of the vessel on which and the port at which the aliens arrived, their occupation, and especially their ability to speak, read, and write the English or any other language. For such registration and the receipt of a certificate there would be charged a fee of \$2. From the amount of these fees the Secretary of Labor would be authorized to allot to any public school officer collecting such fees an amount equal to that which the State or community would provide for the compensation of teachers of classes of instruction for persons of foreign birth fourteen years old and over. (Compulsory school attendance for children between seven and fourteen years old is assumed.) These classes may be conducted by the public schools or by any organization in connection with the public school authorities. Such classes are primarily to promote instruction in the English language, for a speaking and reading knowledge of English is the key to immigrant assimilation. Then comes instruction in the principles of physical education, health, and sanitation. Finally comes training in citizenship responsibilities, so that the alien may understand and appreciate the institutions of our Government. Information regarding the institutions of the United States Government, the bill provides, should be disseminated "in such manner as will best stimulate loyalty to those institutions," not only by means heretofore provided but also "through the use of pictures, slides, and motion pictures." Moreover, the aliens must be afforded full opportunity to attend these classes, whether conducted "in public school buildings, places of employment, and homes, or at other suitable points." Then comes a vital provision:

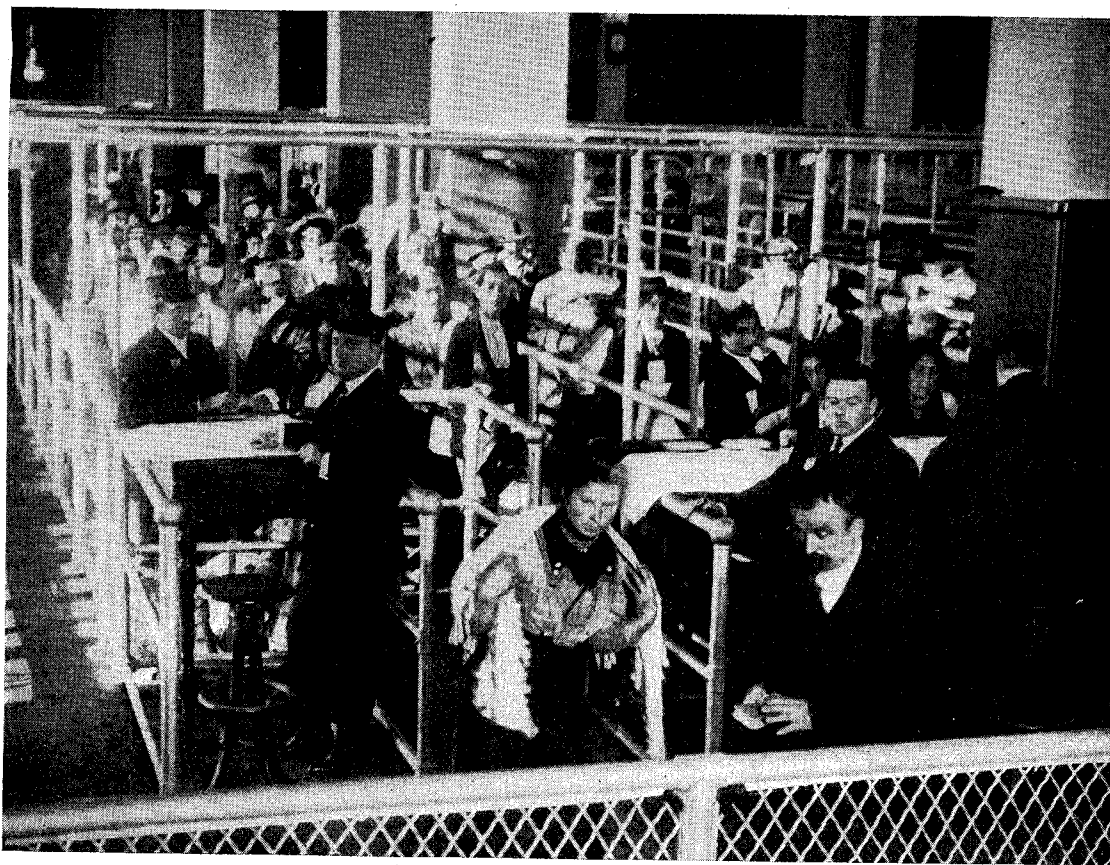
In order to aid the foreign-born population to avoid embarrassments due to ignorance of American laws, customs, and life, and be enabled to combat false doctrines of government, such a plan shall include meeting newly arrived immigrants at their places of destination, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and acquainting them with the desire of this Government for their individual happiness and well-being, their early learning to speak, read, and write the English language, and their under-



(c) Keystone

IMMIGRANTS WAITING ABOARD SHIP

On one day there were 4,800 steerage passengers held outside New York



Paul Thompson

IMMIGRANTS BEING "CHECKED OFF" AT ELLIS ISLAND AFTER PASSING INSPECTION

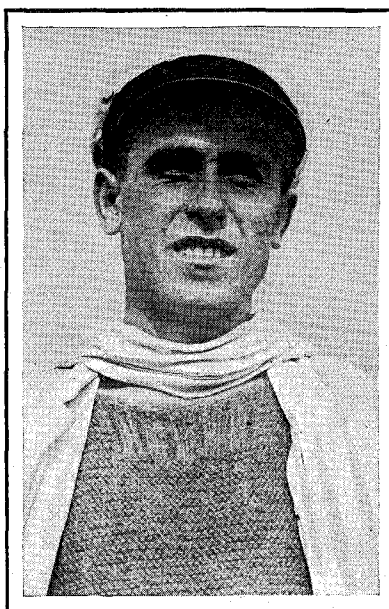
Much of the scrutiny left to be done till the streams of immigrants unite in a flood at our chief port of entry, New York, could be done abroad, to the advantage of the immigrant and the Nation alike

CONGESTION



Paul Thompson

A NORTHERN ITALIAN



Paul Thompson

A SPANIARD



Paul Thompson

A SOUTHERN ITALIAN

standing of American customs and life and institutions of government.

The above measure, along the lines desired by Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is well worthy the attention of Congress. Mr. Davis, we are informed, would like a larger registration fee, to be payable quarterly. The difficulty with any registration of aliens is, we think, the problem of finding a way for Federal direction without invading the rights of the States. Existing law certainly might prevent forcible registration and collection of fees from aliens now resident in the United States. The proposed act would thus supersede or

repeal this law. Moreover, the collection of a fee by the National Government might result in setting up too much machinery. At the same time, such a registration fee, to be used for Americanization work, would, we believe, be approved by most people in most States.

Under any circumstances, however, we must have some kind of compulsory education law for aliens who become permanent residents; we must have State, if not Federal, aid for the immigrant schools; and we must have institutions to train teachers for special work with adult aliens.

WHEN the proposed measures dealing with immigration have been discussed in Congress and when there shall issue sufficient legislation, we may look forward to a new era with regard to our foreign-born population.

No longer will it be composed of a vast number of undesirable persons who have come here on their own initiative; it will be composed of persons who have come here on our invitation and who have been distributed where we think they can best serve us and themselves; above all, it will consist of people for whom we have undertaken the responsibilities and duties of Americanization.

WHILE THE IMMIGRANT WAS STILL AN EMIGRANT

BY JOHN GLEASON O'BRIEN

VICE-CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES TO ROME FROM MAY, 1919, TO JUNE, 1920



Paul Thompson

A CZECHOSLOVAK WOMAN

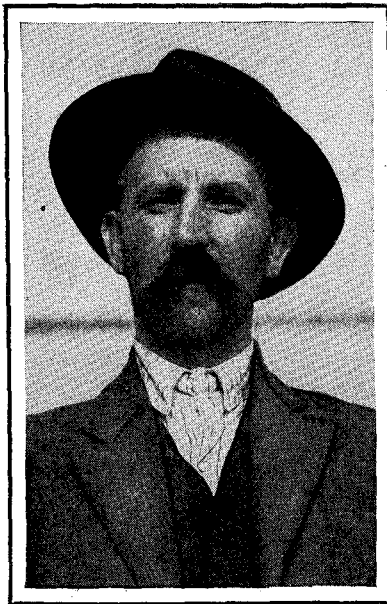
LEGISLATION affecting immigration as it exists to-day has not succeeded in surmounting the obstacle of what qualifications shall constitute the perfect immigrant, nor has it succeeded in stipulating who shall not enter this country and been successful in barring the undesirables.

The writer was stationed at Rome when the flood of Italian immigration commenced following the cessation of hostilities. Copious volumes of regulations and rituals for testing and weeding out the prospective citizen reposed in American consulates and legations which, if they were to be applied minutely, would result in a complete breakdown of office routine. Consequently, the vital question of who should be permitted to come to America and who should be turned back was, in the main, left to the decision of the consuls and secretaries. It is true that most of the applicants for visés of passports were



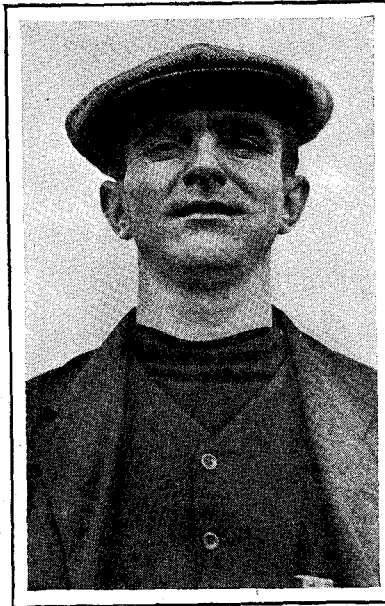
International

AN ITALIAN WOMAN



Paul Thompson

A HUNGARIAN



Paul Thompson

A SYRIAN



Paul Thompson

A BELGIAN

commonplace, plodding peasants whose cases called for no minute inquiry as to motives and missions, but, on the other hand, it is a fact that many were permitted to proceed because no tangible grounds existed for refusing them visés.

At that very time there were undoubtedly thousands of immigrants waiting inspection at Ellis Island, the majority of whom should never have been permitted to sail. And yet, only for the unrelaxing and unceasing vigilance of the Americans in authority abroad, the number would have been augmented by several thousand.

The spring and summer of 1919 saw the steamship companies in possession, for the most part, of their steamships once more, of thousands upon thousands of Italians looking for the first time in a hectic four years toward America, and the first general concerted exodus since the war under way.

Conditions at Rome reflected in a measure what took place at Naples, Catania, Palermo, Leghorn, and other points in Italy. The American Consulate was besieged. Extra clerks of Italian nationality were enlisted to cope with the flood. The American Embassy at Rome, through its Passport Control Bureau, announced its intention of passing upon the application of every single applicant for a visé.

It was apparent then that immigration from Italy alone would mount into hundreds of thousands, if not millions. Every one seemed possessed to go to America. Persons having relatives in the United States possessed legitimate grounds for wishing to go, and those who did not have relatives invented some. But "America at any cost" was the watchword of the motley crew which besieged American consulates throughout Italy. The officers of every consulate were bent upon scrutinizing carefully the qualifications of every one wishing to go to America. To do so

meant that regular consular work, such as commercial reports and correspondence, must suffer. The Consul-General at Rome, Francis B. Keene, a classmate of Theodore Roosevelt's at Harvard, was quick to grasp the import of the tremendous volume of immigration. He hastily reorganized the personnel of the office in an effort to select as carefully as possible the Italians best fitted to go to America.

Then and there it seemed that the bars should have been put up against further immigration. As the summer wore on the crowds of *immigranti* increased in numbers. They camped about the spacious walks and gardens of the Via Veneto, on which the Consulate is located, slept on benches about the streets, and literally laid siege to the Consulate, awaiting their turn. It became necessary to give each applicant as he presented himself a number, and oftentimes it was necessary for the ap-

plicant to wait two and three days, that those who arrived first might be attended to.

It consumed quantities of time to procure information from each of the applicants, many of whom spoke but a few words of an Italian dialect. But it had to be done if any choice in selection was to be observed. The belief existed abroad at that time that Congress must surely take cognizance of conditions abroad and summarily halt immigration, but no indications of any such action manifested themselves. Instead came additional regulations from the State Department setting forth in detail just what cousins might proceed to their relatives in America and at what age an immigrant might proceed to America to be married. During the process of weeding out the undesirables each applicant was compelled to present a penal certificate and papers proving that relatives lived in America.

Grave charges were made in the House of Representatives that foreign governments had deliberately conspired in shipping undesirables to America. Without commenting on whether the charge be true, it is a fact that in numerous instances applicants presented themselves for a visé at different consulates in Italy who, upon investigation, were found to bear reputations and records of the deepest dye. Some were known to reappear a few weeks later with new penal certificates and to swear upon their oaths that they had never asked for a visé prior to that time. The steamship companies boomed immigration by making special rates and by stationing agents outside the consulates whose business it was to facilitate the procuring of the visé. In some cases the steamship companies maintained offices where immigrant applications for visé were filled out and given to the applicant to take to the consulate.

During the time the writer was sta-



Paul Thompson

AN ARMENIAN WOMAN WRITING



Paul Thompson

THIS MOTHER AND CHILD HAVE COME THOUSANDS OF MILES, BUT THEY HAD TO WAIT TILL THEY ARRIVED BEFORE THEY KNEW WHETHER THEY WERE WELCOME OR NOT

tioned abroad he witnessed thousands of Italians pass through the visé mill at Rome, Naples, and Palermo. It seemed that in the great majority of cases few of the applicants knew what it was all about.

As material for citizenship the bulk of it did not measure up. Cases were not uncommon at the American Embassy when naturalized Italians holding American passports came to Italy, voted in the Italian elections, thereby forfeiting their American citizenship, and unhesitatingly announced the fact to Embassy officials. American citizenship apparently meant nothing beyond a pleasant method of procuring a passport. Personal inquiry among twoscore Italians bound for America from Naples taking passage in the steerage elicited the information that probably only three had any intention of becoming citizens.

The visé office of the Department of State received thousands of applications for visés of Russians, Austrians, Poles, and other nationalities in Central Europe, to say nothing of thousands of Germans. In many cases agents from the Department of Justice investigated the references living in America named upon the application, but even then it was an impossibility to bar the very ones whose coming to America meant the greatest damage.

HOW CANADA HANDLES THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, CANADA

IMMIGRATION problems date back to the earliest history of the human race. The Old Testament abounds in accounts of migratory movements, not entirely free from the friction which is sometimes supposed to be a product of modern conditions. Cain was the first immigrant, and from his day to ours the migration of individuals from one country to another has been accompanied by problems for the sociologist and economist, as well as by occasion for misgivings upon the part of patriots of the Old World and the New.

Immigration in the earliest stages of the world's history had a way of being not infrequently associated with conquest. The immigrants came as a fighting force, and, if their arm prevailed, they took what they wanted and the original residents of the country were reduced to the status of a subject people. It was with the discovery of the New World and the tremendous opportunity which it afforded as an outlet for surplus population that immigration as we understand it to-day may be said to have had its beginning.

For a century or more the United States has been one of the chief magnets attracting immigration from Europe and, to a lesser degree, from other countries. More recently Canada has become an important source of



Paul Thompson

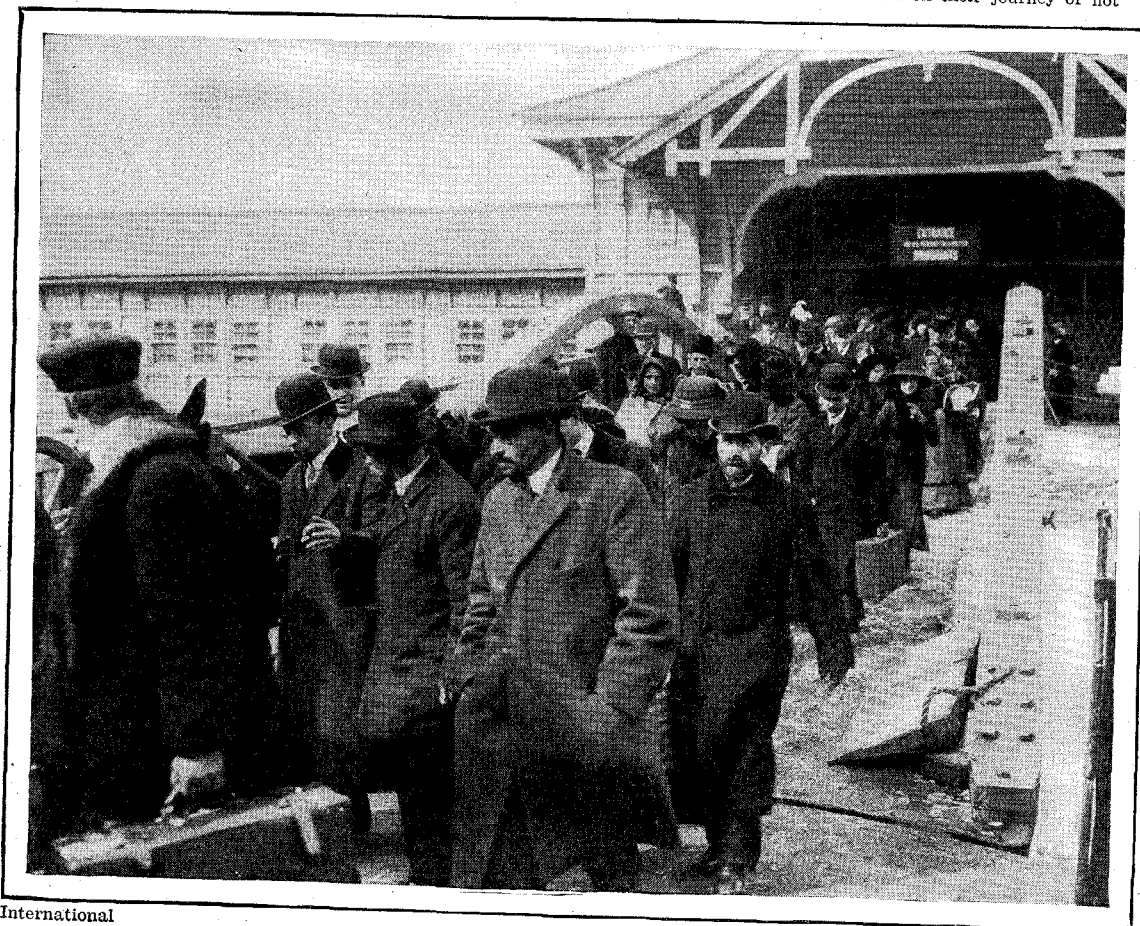
THIS YOUNG MAN AND LITTLE GIRL MAY BE NEEDED AND WANTED. THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT KNOW. CANADA WOULD HAVE FOUND OUT



International

THE FLOOD OF EMIGRANTS

These people, mostly from Poland, are embarking in England for America. There has been little done to find out whether they should have started on their journey or not



International

THE FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS

These people, mostly from Poland, have arrived in the land of promise. Many thousands have come from as far away, only to be told that they should not have started



Paul Thompson

A FRENCH FAMILY—NOT, ACCORDING TO LAW, VERY WELCOME. THEY WOULD BE TWELVE TIMES MORE WELCOME IF THEY HAD BEEN GERMAN!

- Among the most desirable people in the world are the French. Among those who have shown themselves least worthy of American citizenship are many Germans. Yet the United States law admits 13,608 Germans in a month, but limits the number of French who can be admitted in the same time to 1,138. Canada has a livelier memory; for she shuts out all Germans. But then Canada was really at war

attraction. The movement Canadawards began in earnest about the first year of the present century, when, in round numbers, 50,000 people entered the Dominion. Ten years later—in 1910—the total annual immigration had reached the figure of 208,794. It continued to increase until 1914, when a total of 384,878 immigrants were received, of whom 142,622 were British, 107,530 were from the United States, and 134,726 from all other countries. With the outbreak of war the movement from Great Britain almost entirely ceased, and the United States became the principal source of Canadian immigration until 1920, when the British totals again mounted into first place.

In their immigration problems, as otherwise, the two countries have much in common. Divided by a border-line which stretches across a continent, unmarked by a fort or a gun; speaking the same language; employing the same systems of currency, transportation, and business; actuated by the same ideals of liberty and the highest standard of

universal happiness, two such countries must be deeply interested in any influx of population which could to any perceptible degree affect the culture of either. In area and natural resources both countries are about the same, but as the density of population in the United States is twelve times as great as in Canada, the angles from which immigration is viewed, although similar, are not identical.

Canada's need of immigrants is perhaps a much more pressing one than that of the United States; but, while the Dominion stands with welcoming arms extended to the desirable type of settler, the policy of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization is distinctly a policy of selection. Not only must the immigrant be morally and physically acceptable; he must be of a vocation or adaptability which reasonably assures him of success under Canadian conditions. In this connection it may be noted that the Canadian climate, healthful but vigorous, acts as an automatic deterrent toward weaklings,

either physically or spiritually, seeking admission. Climatically Canada is attractive only to the hardy northern races—mainly the British, French, and Scandinavian—and this fact itself greatly simplifies the Dominion's problems of selection.

Although a country of varied resources, Canada's fundamental industry is agriculture, and the type of immigrant most welcome is the farmer—preferably the farmer of experience and with some capital. The area of Canada is 3,729,655 square miles, and the arable lands are estimated at 300,000,000 acres, of which only one-sixth is as yet under cultivation. This land, much of which is of extreme fertility, is available to the settler either as free homesteads or as purchased farms at prices rarely ranging higher than thirty dollars an acre for virgin prairie. It has proved particularly attractive to farmers in the United States, who are accustomed to agriculture under similar conditions, and who in many cases are able to buy a section (640 acres) in Canada for the price realized from the sale of 80 or 100 acres in their old home locality in the United States, where the pressure of population has forced the price of land into high figures. The opportunity for the tenant-farmer and the farm laborer to become owners is of course such as is not found in countries of older settlement and consequently higher land prices.

The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization therefore centralizes the positive side of its immigration efforts upon securing farmers and farm laborers, and upon filling the constant demand for household workers, which latter has become an important phase of the Department's work, with too many ramifications to be discussed at length in this article. Hostels for the care and direction of women household workers are provided in the principal centers, and a careful system of selection abroad and supervised transportation to Canada is in effect. Other classes of laborers are not sought abroad except on the advice of the Canadian Department of Labor when there is a shortage of workers in any particular trade, and all required labor is not available in Canada.

For the convenience of the intending immigrant the Canadian Government maintains twelve agencies in the United Kingdom and some eighteen information bureaus in the United States. Here the prospective settler can obtain full information and advice concerning the trip to Canada, the selection of land or obtaining employment, the conditions to be complied with, rates of wages, price of land, cost of living, social and economic conditions, etc. The function of these offices is primarily one of service; service perhaps quite as valuable to the country in which they are located as to the Dominion, as they tend to prevent the irritating incidents which so readily arise where citizens of one country seek to enter another without any

authoritative advice as to the conditions which must be complied with.

I have spoken of the positive side of Canadian immigration activities. There is also the negative side—the side which has to do with protecting Canada from the immigrant unsuited to Canadian conditions and protecting the would-be immigrant from a step which would ultimately prove to be a disappointment. By maintaining its agencies and information bureaus in the principal countries from which emigration takes place to Canada the Canadian Government leaves the intending immigrant without excuse if he attempts to enter Canada in ignorance or disregard of the regulations which have been laid down in that connection.

The Canadian Immigration Act prohibits the landing in Canada of the following:

(a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who may have been insane at any time previously.

(b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any contagious or infectious disease which may become dangerous to the public health.

(c) Immoral persons and persons who have committed any crime involving moral turpitude.

(d) Professional beggars or vagrants; persons afflicted with chronic alcoholism and persons likely to become a public charge.

(e) Anarchists; persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, including those who belong to organizations holding such views.

(f) Immigrants who are nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey.

(g) Persons who have been rejected at a Canadian port or who have been deported from Canada.

(h) Immigrants who do not go to

Canada from the country of their birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through tickets purchased in their own country or pre-paid in Canada.

(i) Immigrants over fifteen years of age who are unable to read. (Certain relatives are by law exempt.)

(j) Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective. (Under certain conditions, individuals of this class may be admitted, but only after special reference to a Canadian Government Emigration Agent.)

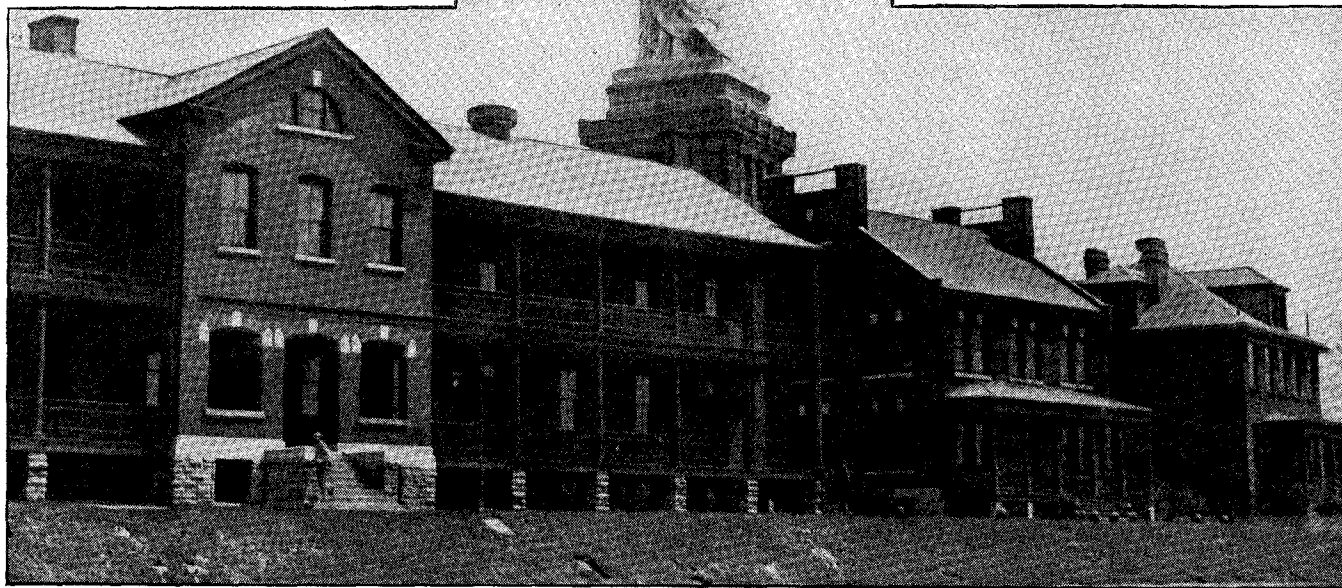
(k) Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who upon examination by a medical officer are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

Settlers do not pay a tax on entering Canada, but, as a rule, are required to be in possession of a certain amount of money at time of entry. The purpose of the money test is, first, to prevent a person entering Canada without sufficient funds to look after himself in case he is unable to secure employment immediately, and, secondly, to protect Canada against an oversupply of any class of labor for which there may not be a demand.

Industrial and labor conditions (es-

pecially for classes other than agriculturists and household workers) are subject to change, and any such change may be reflected in the amount of landing money which the immigrant is required to possess.

By the maintenance of its offices in the United Kingdom and the United States the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization is able, to a large degree, to eliminate the unsuitable immigrant at the source. Elimination at the source is, naturally, much to be preferred over rejection upon arrival at a Canadian port, which may involve hardship to the immigrant, unnecessary transportation outlays, and vexatious accumulations of official activities at the point of entry. So effective have the elimination proceedings in the United Kingdom become that in the last fiscal year, notwithstanding the high standard required by the Canadian immigration authorities, only 662 persons out of 68,342 immigrants seeking entry into Canada at ocean ports were rejected. The selective measures employed by Canadian immigration agents in the United States are less effective, owing to the obvious fact that there is nothing to prevent any immigrant disregarding the advice of the Canadian Immigration Bureau and seeking entry into Canada at any point on the border. During the year above referred to 19,745 persons seeking entry into Canada at United States border points were denied admission out of a total of 69,401. A comparison of these figures indicates the effectiveness of the elimination which can be applied where passengers have to seek ocean transportation as compared to the conditions where they may arrive at the border of the country by railway train, by automobile, by prairie schooner, or on foot.

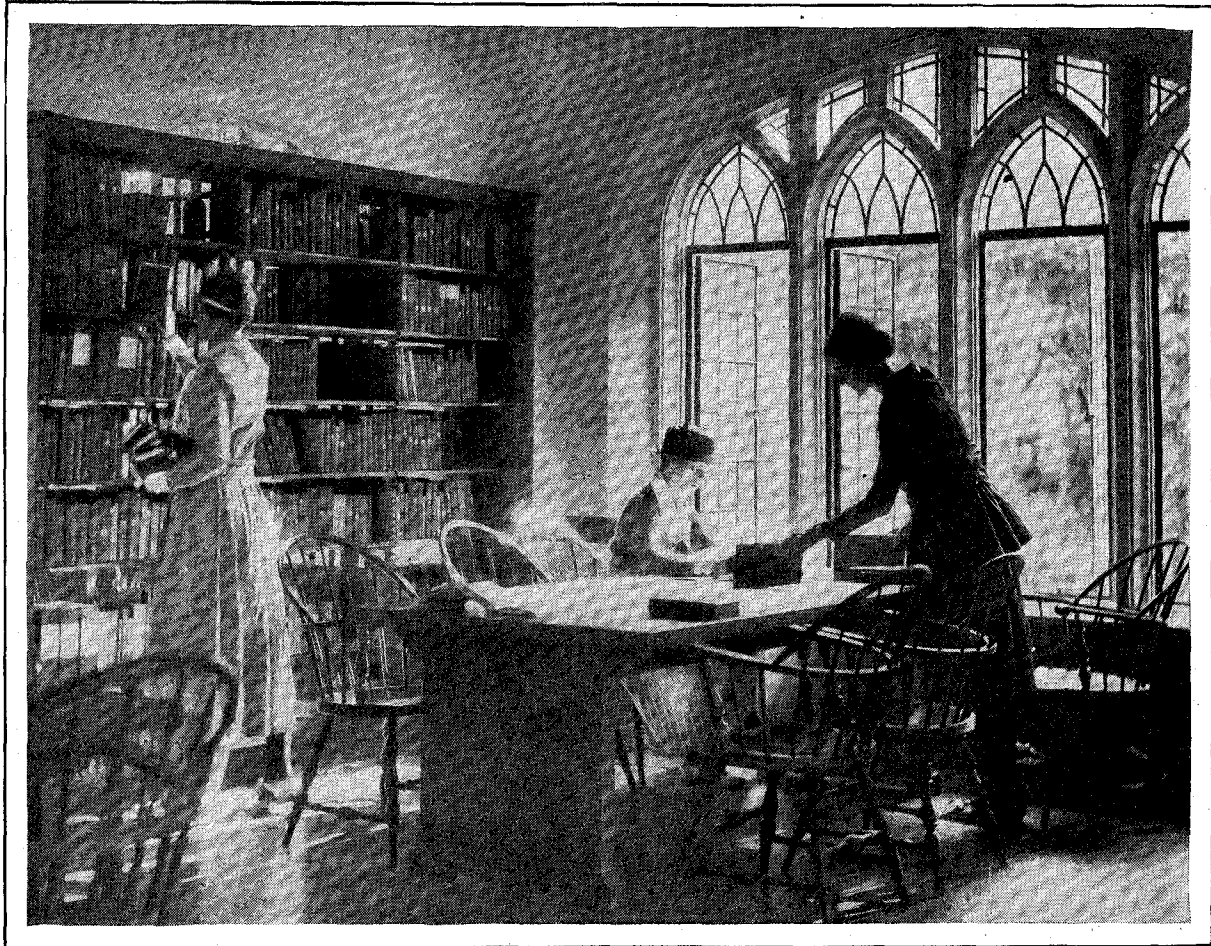


Keystone

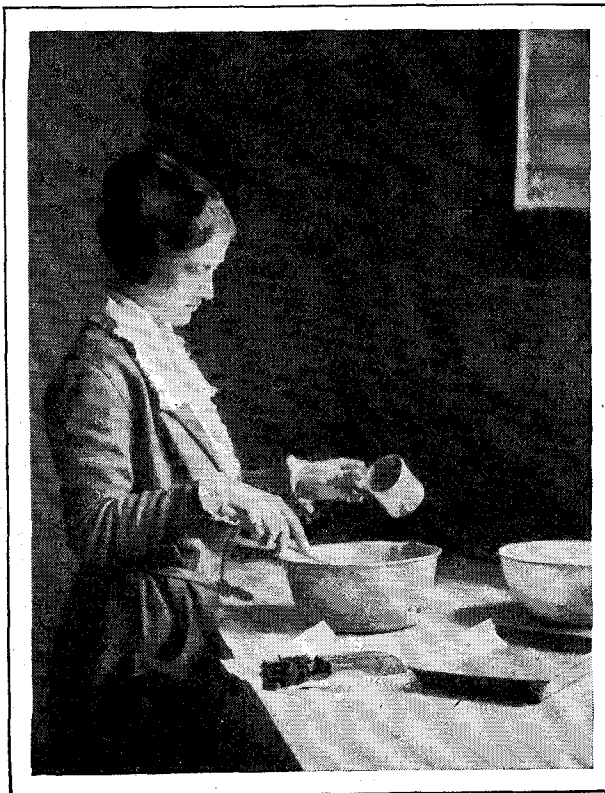
WHEN LIBERTY TURNS HER BACK THIS IS WHAT IS SEEN. THOSE WHO ARE NOT WORTHY TO SEE HER FACE OUGHT NOT TO SEE HER AT ALL. IT IS EXPENSIVE AND INHUMANE TO BRING THEM HERE, ONLY TO SEND THEM AWAY AGAIN

DEMOCRACY AND SELF-

PHOTOGRAPHS BY



In the library, student assistants collect books from the reading tables and find the proper place for each on the dark steel shelves that hold 117,000 volumes. Some belated person always studies beyond closing hour.

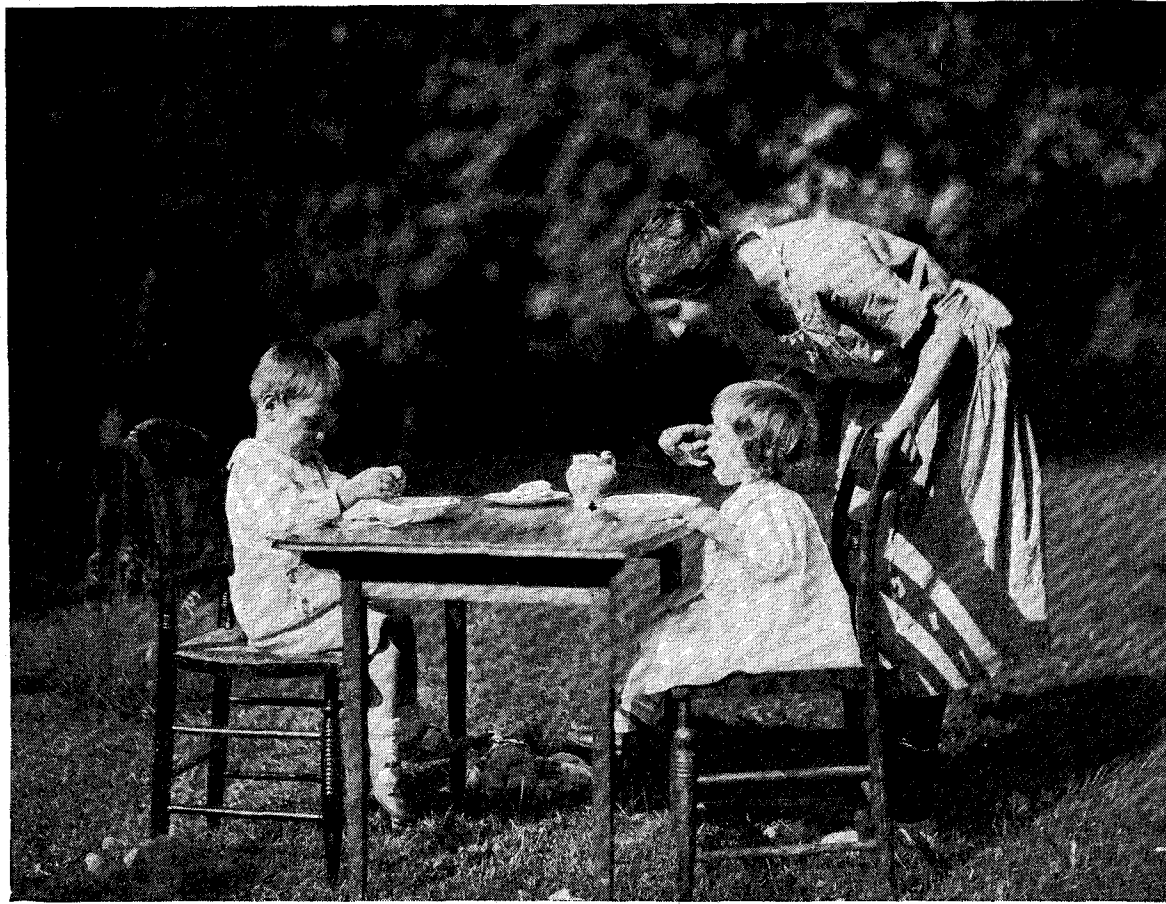


These students are Vassar girls, but the scenes might doubtless be duplicated in other women's colleges. At Vassar there is no aristocracy of money. All rooms are the same price. No student is allowed to keep an automobile, riding horse, or personal maid while she resides on the campus. The location of the college in the country has made simple

Not especially domestic in costume, but very capable in cooking, as the account book of this "candy kitchen" chairman proves. A batch of fudge made in one free hour, sandwiches prepared in another, are placed beside a coin box and purchased by classmates.

SUPPORT AT VASSAR

MARGARET DE M. BROWN



Not all college life is academic. Some girls pay a part of their expenses by caring for the children of "faculty row," also by helping members of the faculty with their housework and their parties.

sport clothes the usual costume. So it is that all students are on a par. Scholarships are granted only to those whose studies could not be completed without them, and scholarship aid is exceedingly liberal. In addition to this direct aid, many students need money which they earn in various ways, some of which are shown in these photographs.

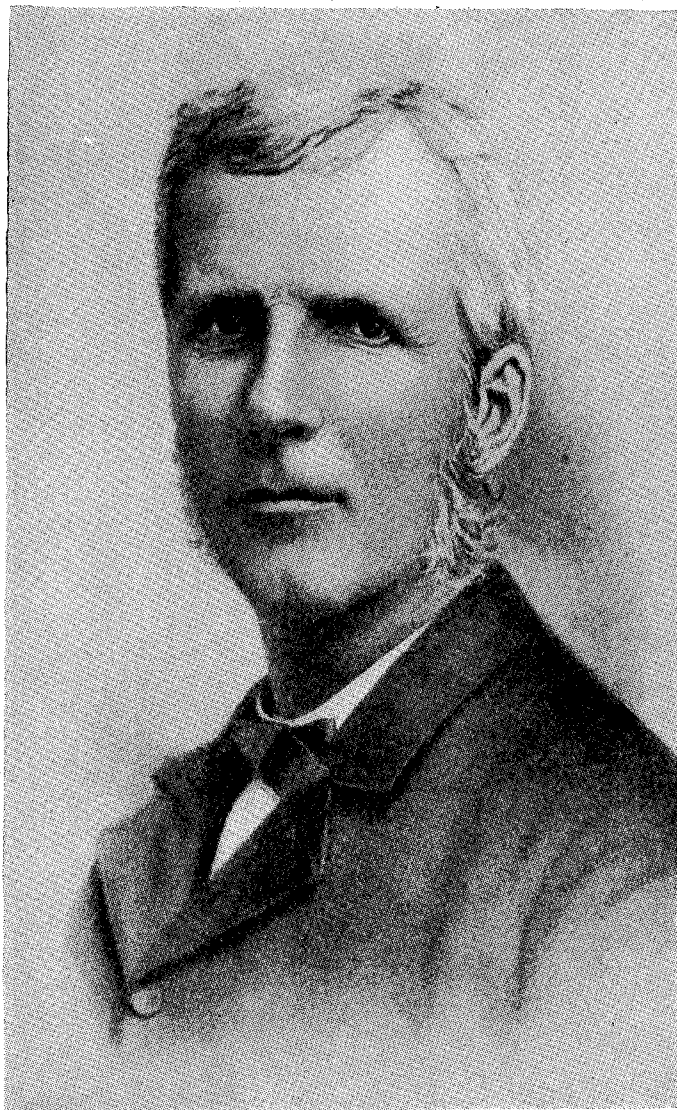
Students are employed to distribute mail in Vassar's post office, which is a popular place after each arrival of the truck from Poughkeepsie, for the receipt of letters from home makes one of the gladdest events of college life.



SNAP-SHOTS OF MY CONTEMPORARIES

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

GENERAL SAMUEL CHAPMAN ARMSTRONG—EDUCATIONAL PIONEER



Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong
S. C. Armstrong

At the close of the Civil War General S. C. Armstrong called on General O. O. Howard, head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and asked for an appointment for field service in the cause of the freedmen. He was the son of missionary parents in Hawaii, a graduate of Williams College, and on graduating had entered the Army, had received a baptism of fire at Gettysburg, and as colonel of a Negro regiment had acquired a familiar acquaintance with the Negro's temperament and character, and had earned promotion by his notable service in the Southern field. Gen-

eral Howard put him in charge of a camp near Hampton, Virginia, an appointment which gave him control as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau over ten counties in Virginia and as Superintendent of Schools over the educational work in a large, loosely defined area embracing those ten counties. His description of his charge is quoted here from the biography of General Armstrong by his daughter, Edith Armstrong Talbot, page 142:

Colored squatters by thousands and General Lee's disbanded soldiers returning to their families came to-

gether in my district on hundreds of "abandoned" farms which the Government had seized and allowed the freedmen to occupy. There was irritation, but both classes were ready to do the fair thing. It was about a two years' task to settle matters by making terms with the landowners, who employed many laborers on their restored homes. Swarms went back to the "old plantations" on passes, with thirty days' rations.

From the first General Armstrong saw clearly what not all of his contemporaries saw, that it was not enough to transfer the New England schoolhouse into the Southern States. From the first he had an almost unique vision of the unique need of the hour, and to the realization of that vision he and his successor, Dr. Frissell, gave their lives with single-hearted and untiring devotion. Their object I state here in a sentence from memory as Dr. Frissell once stated it to me. "The object," he said, though I am not quoting his words, "is to give the Negro boys and girls what the State gives them by the public school. The public school gives the education; the family provides the support for the pupil while he is studying. Hampton gives the education to the pupil; and it provides productive work which enables the pupil to feed and clothe himself." The pupils were paid for the work, not in cash, but in credit on the books of the school.

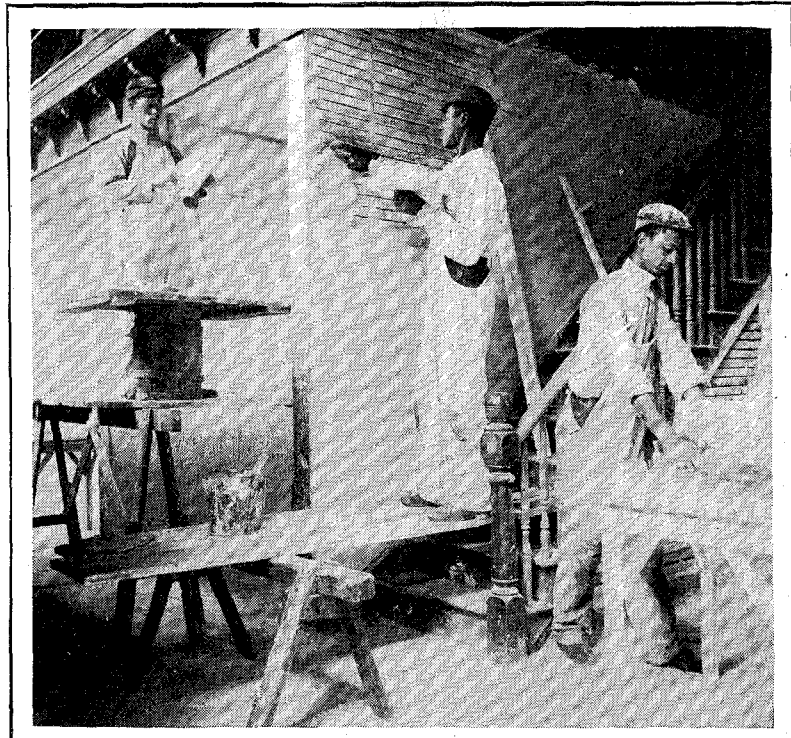
The school was opened in 1868 with fifteen pupils; on April 26 it had thirty pupils doing manual work in the morning and studying in the afternoon and evening. In 1918 I visited the school. It then had 140 buildings, 1,100 acres of land, 1,802 pupils, including those who attended the summer school, 2,098 graduates, besides 7,500 who had gone out from Hampton after having taken a partial course. With the exception of the church, capable of seating about fifteen hundred, and the Robert C. Ogden Auditorium, seating about twenty-five hundred, and possibly two or three cottages, all the buildings have been erected by the students themselves and all the farm work and all the household work of the school, including that of an inn upon the grounds, is done by the pupils.

What has been called, I think without exaggeration, the most efficient and capable industrial school in the United States, if not in the world, is primarily due to an extraordinary corps of co-workers, dominated by the same spirit and guided and inspired by two leaders of singularly different temperament, but inspired by the same spiritual ambition—General S. C. Armstrong and Dr. H. B. Frissell. If life is a campaign, then Armstrong may be compared to General Sheridan and Frissell to General

Thomas; if life is a garden, then Armstrong selected the site, plowed the ground, sowed the seed and planted the seedlings, and Frissell weeded, pruned, trained the growing plant, and harvested the crop; if life is a school, then Armstrong gave life to the pupils, Frissell discovered unconscious life in the pupils and drew it from them. General Armstrong was a pioneer, Frissell a teacher; Armstrong a creator, Frissell an organizer. I wish I had space to essay a snap-shot of them both, but I must confine myself here to the one selected to be the subject of this sketch.

I do not find in his daughter's biography any description of General Armstrong's appearance. The faded shadow-picture in my memory is that of a young man, somewhat under six feet, of slim build but broad shoulders, with no superfluous flesh, erect in pose, with keen eyes that looked not at you but into you, and an electric energy at once physical and moral.

I say *young man*, for he had up to the last the charm of youth. To him every day was a new beginning. In every day was the freshness of interest which belongs to youth. He would never have passed the dead line of fifty, not if he had lived to be a hundred. He lived in the present for the future. I never heard him talk of the past, would hardly have known that he had been a general in our Civil War except for the soldier's title which fitted him so perfectly that he could not have laid it off if he had tried. I was surprised when I began the preparation of this article to learn that he was only four years my junior. I had always thought of him as a much younger man. Years, infirmity, failing



COLORED STUDENT PLASTERERS AT HAMPTON AT WORK ON A BUILDING

"With the exception of the church and the Robert C. Armstrong Auditorium, and possibly two or three cottages, all the buildings have been erected by the students themselves and all the farm work and all the household work is done by the pupils"

health, did nothing to abate his unquenchable humor. One day after paralysis had laid him aside from work and his physician had prescribed for him a walk of a few hundred yards as his only exercise, he was taking the prescription with his intimate friend, Robert C. Ogden. They were talking of the "Evening Post," and Mr. Ogden asked

General Armstrong what he thought of its editor, Mr. Godkin. "I think," said General Armstrong, "that he would begin the Commandments with 'I am the Lord thy Godkin, thou shalt have no other Godkins before me.'"

He was an electric battery, and in his writing, his conversation, his speeches he scintillated. He was unconsciously epigrammatic. Spontaneous epigrams, always kindly, though often keen, made him an intensely interesting conversationalist. When you talked with him, you naturally said only enough to start him talking or to keep him going. From his daughter's biography I select by chance a few of these spontaneous epigrams:

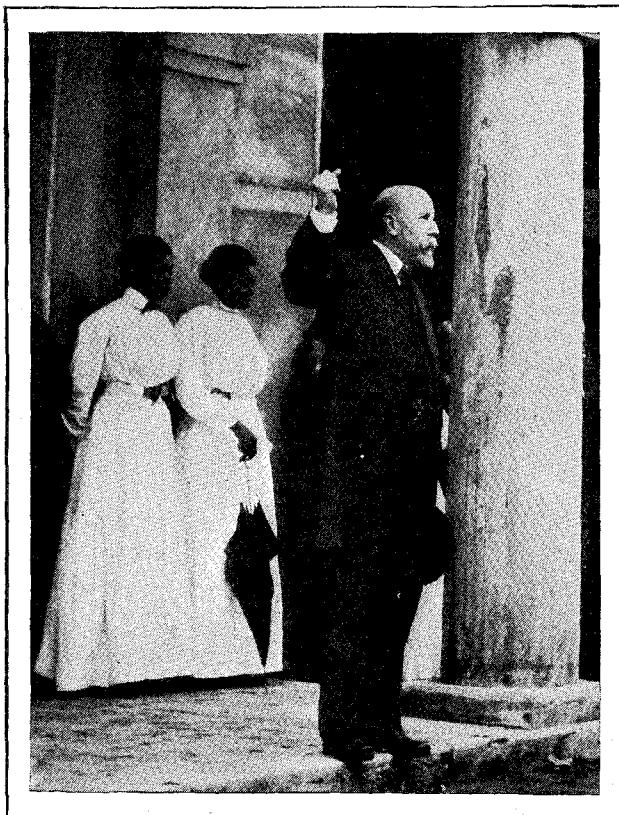
"Laughter makes sport of work."

In a speech to his students: "Spend your life in doing what you can do well. If a man can black boots better than anything else, what had he better do? Black boots."

After a visit to some of the missionary schools in the South, in answer to the question, "What was your impression?" "One sweetly solemn thought comes to me o'er and o'er."

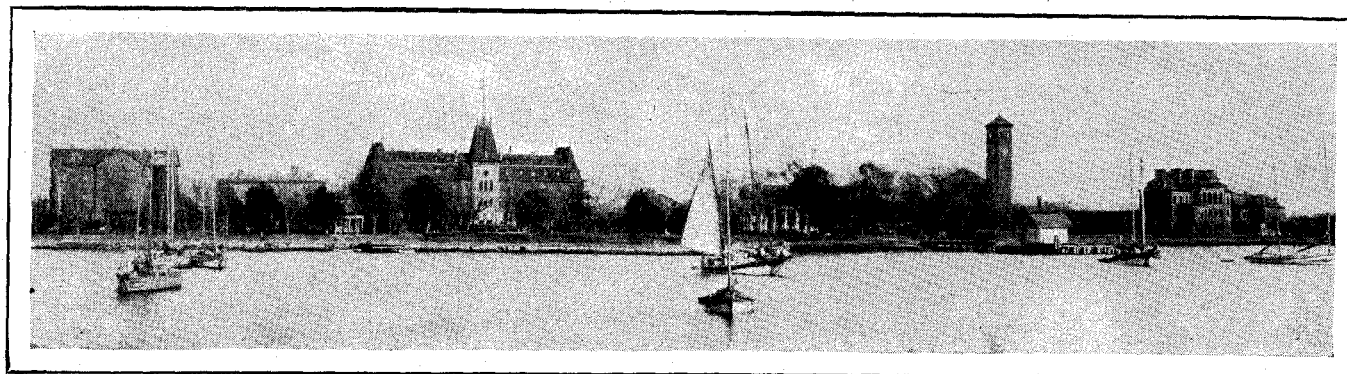
From letters: "Human life is too weak to be an incessant flight toward the Sun of Righteousness. Wings will sometimes be folded because they are wings." "God's kings and priests must drudge in seedy clothes before they can wear the purple." "To get at truth, divide a hyperbole by any number greater than two. . . . In animated narratives divide facts by ten."

Such spontaneous epigrams as these are both revealers of character and inspirers to life. A "Table Talk" of General Armstrong on the plan of the



DR. H. B. FRISSELL, GENERAL ARMSTRONG'S SUCCESSOR, MAKING AN ADDRESS, WITH TWO HAMPTON STUDENTS ON THE PLATFORM

"General Armstrong was a pioneer, Frissell a teacher; Armstrong a creator, Frissell an organizer"



THE WATER-FRONT AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE—AN INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE

Hampton is an educational demonstration station where three races—white, black, and red—work out daily, with a minimum of friction, the problems of every-day life

"Table Talk" of Coleridge and that of Luther would be a classic.

With this freshness of interest in life was combined the courage of youth, but not the rashness. Rashness leaps before it looks; courage looks before it leaps; timidity does not leap at all. The wise man in asking, What shall I do? takes counsel of courage; in asking, How shall I do it? takes counsel of caution. It is because General Armstrong was both inspired by courage and guided by caution that he won the confidence of men who had no ambition to be pioneers. He wanted for his school a building which would cost seventy-five thousand dollars; he had on hand two thousand dollars. He used the two thousand dollars to dig the cellar and lay foundations, and so had a "mute appeal" to speak to the visitors from the North who came down to lay the cornerstone, and it talked to good purpose. The students learned brickmaking by making the brick and bricklaying by building the walls, and at the end he had made both a building and the builders. The vision appealed to the idealists, the method to practical men—and he got the money.

I felt that by the triple task that he had set himself he was killing himself. To overcome race prejudice in the South, to educate for useful service Negroes at Hampton, and to create in the North an understanding of the problem and at the same time the means to carry the work on was too much for any one man to undertake. I joined with other friends in urging him to secure a permanent endowment for Hampton, and so relieve himself from the Northern campaigning. "Yes," he replied in substance, "I would like an endowment for Hampton; we need it. But I do not wish to avoid the begging campaign. To educate the North is as important for the Nation as to educate the South and the Negro." At the same time that the old Abolition Society was formally by resolution disbanding because nothing remained for it to do General Armstrong was organizing his campaign to carry forward the work which the Abolition Society had only begun. "It failed to see," said he, "that everything remained. Their work was just beginning when slavery was abol-

ished." He was right. No historian can adequately estimate the value of the service to our National development rendered by the campaigns carried on in the North by General Armstrong, Dr. Frissell, Booker T. Washington, and the Christian churches. To these campaigns we owe the consciousness that the race problem is a National problem, and with that consciousness a better mutual understanding between the North and the South and between the white and the colored races.

With this youthful interest, this cautious courage, this ever-reinvigorated energy, was coupled a spirit of humility which I have not often found in men who do things. He had self-confidence, but was singularly free from self-conceit. I had written in what was then the "Christian Union" an article about Hampton, not then known and honored as it is to-day, and received from him the following characteristic letter of appreciation:

Parker House
Boston, December 18, 1884.

Dear Dr. Abbott:

Thanks for your kind article in the last Xian Union on Hampton.

It is very cordial and earnest and will do good. It is not easy to live up to where you place me. The true prayer for a man in a responsible position is—

Lord, help me to not make an ass of myself. I often pray this fervently. . . .

Yours sincerely,
S. C. ARMSTRONG.

I have no doubt that this was true. With all his seeming abandon he walked "circumspectly." Yet his abandon was not a seeming. One of his teachers tells me the following incident illustrating his habitual self-forgetfulness. To one of the Hampton boys was assigned the care of the General's house and waiting on him at his meals, for the General ate with the rest of the teachers in a room in the students' hall. As this teacher was passing out from dinner the General beckoned to her for some consultation and was immediately absorbed in the business in hand. Presently, his eyes fixed on the teacher and his mind on their topic, he took up the mustard pot at his side and, without turning his head, reached it out toward the waiter.

The boy took it, for a moment was puzzled, then smiled, put down the mustard pot, took up the General's teacup and brought it back refilled, and the General took it and went on with his meal and his conversation, quite oblivious of the little comedy in which he had taken a part.

He did not live in a "fool's paradise." "Mere optimism," he said, "is stupid; sanctified common sense is the force that counts." But neither did he live in a fool's purgatory. "It remains to make the best of things. Those who are hopeless disarm themselves and may as well go to the rear; men and women of faith, optimists, to the front." The cynic scoffs at those who will not face facts; but there is no man who so persistently refuses to face facts as the cynic. General Armstrong saw the evil in men, but also saw the good, and instinctively, and without knowing it, gave life and power to the good. There is no work which seems to me so discouraging as "raising money"—the need seems so imperative, the public so apathetic. General Armstrong apparently believed that if you know how to strike the rock in the desert you can always get water. "Begging trips," he called them, and he rejoiced to escape from them to the more congenial companionship of the school at Hampton, but his habitual attitude toward the apathetic North was one of cheer. "I never cease to wonder," he wrote in one of his reports, "at the patience and kindness of those who daily listen to appeals from here [Hampton] and some other quarters, the wear and tear of which can be hardly less than of those who solicit aid from these overtaxed givers."

He carried the same spirit into his campaign appeals for teachers to give themselves. The difficulty of his job appealed to him, and he believed that it would equally appeal to others. Life was to him what a game is to the chess player—the more difficult the problem, the more interesting it is. Thus his appeals were what Christ called a fan; they separated the wheat from the chaff, discouraged the timid and self-distrustful, inspired and attracted the courageous and self-denying. Professor Peabody in his story of Hampton quotes the following summons from General Armstrong to Miss Helen W. Ludlow, which

he rightly calls "one of the classic passages of Hampton literature."

Hampton, September 27, 1872.

Dear Miss Ludlow:

Five millions of ex-slaves appeal to you. Will you come? Please telegraph if you can.

There's work here and brave souls are needed. If you care to sail into a good hearty battle where there's no scratching and pin sticking but great guns and heavy shot only used, come here. If you like to lend a hand where a good cause is shorthanded, come here.

We are growing rapidly; there is an inundation of students and we need more force. We want you as teacher. "Shall we whose souls are lighted?" etc. Please sing *three* verses before you decide, and then dip your pen in the rays of the morning light and say to this call, like the gallant old Col. Newcome, "Adsum."

Sincerely yours,

S. C. ARMSTRONG.

Miss Ludlow responded to the bugle call "as though called into action," and was in the school from 1872 until 1910, some years after the General's death.

My impression is that General Armstrong was a Congregationalist; but he did not *belong* to the Congregational denomination; he did not belong even to Hampton Institute. He belonged to God and to God's world. So far as I know, he never talked about his spiritual experience. I find in his biography two very significant sentences. One: "I would rather minister than be a minister." The other: "True worship is a gentle, sensitive, shrinking emotion that steals softly in hearts in quiet moments, often in response to some beautiful scene; sometimes it comes to us from the faithful true ones near us."

Two favorite religious books of his are said to have been Thomas à Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," the most archaic and ecclesiastical of devotional litera-

ture, and "Amiel's Journal," the most modern and least ecclesiastical.

After his death a memorandum was found among his papers from which I quote three paragraphs:

Few men have had the chance that I have had. I never gave up or sacrificed anything in my life—have been, seemingly, guided in everything.

Prayer is the greatest thing in the world. It keeps us near to God—my own prayer has been most weak, wavering, inconstant, yet has been the best thing I have ever done. I think this is universal truth—what comfort is there in any but the broadest truth?

I am most anxious to get a glimpse at the next world. How will it seem? Perfectly fair and perfectly natural, no doubt. We ought not to fear death. It is friendly.

To this glimpse of his inner life, the source of his charm and his power, no friend would wish to add anything.

OF HYPSELOMETOPY

BY ROBERT WITHINGTON

WHEN Professor Grandgent coined the adjective *ostecephalic*, he did much to remove the sting from "bone-head;" for, no matter what we may say, there is a lot in a name. I know a teacher who pays his students a compliment (as they think) when he puts them into a teleost section of his course—far removed from the elasmobranchs—and if "solid ivory" is not "complete bone" I should like to know what is. Perhaps the students confuse *τελεος* with *τηλε*—if they think of the matter at all—and vaguely imagine they have gone far from the ostecephalic end of the class; perchance they are afraid that if they looked up the word in the dictionary their classmates would accuse them of being hypselometopic. Or altifrontal. (If the superciliousness of the Roman highbrows has ruined a word, we must make a new one. And we have observed that most men receive a polysyllabic adjective of unknown meaning as a compliment. A philosopher could prove that this shows an innate kindness—optimism—or conceit in man; but most philosophers are inclined to hypselometopy themselves.)

There is, I am sorry to say, a good deal of alticiliousness in the college town which I inhabit, but it is chiefly confined to the townfolk. 'Tis comforting to imagine that the students are, in general, too busy with their work (and play) to think of hypselometopy, which, like sentimentality, exists in and for itself. "The real motive of the sentimental giving of alms," writes President Neilson in "The Essentials of Poetry," "is not the good of the beggar but the giver's flush of satisfaction from the picture of himself as Benevolence relieving Misery." Akin to the "emotional

luxury" of the sentimentalist is the pride of the highbrow; no one would be hypselometopic if it were not for his neighbors. The sentimentalist cultivates emotion for the sake of the thrill, as Mr. Neilson puts it; and he inevitably develops into a cynic. The altifrontal, who has also been called a "culturine," is not primarily interested in gaining culture for his own sake, but that he may enjoy the thrill of impressing his neighbor.

These reflections were inspired by a recent theatrical performance in our town—a comedy, put on by amateurs, for the delectation of themselves and their neighbors. We have had what is known in the vernacular as "highbrow stuff"—that is, the fare served by Little Theaters all over the country, not for human nature's daily food, but for the pampered appetites of the hypselometopics; but this time the club chose something different. Not a farce exactly, but a good, broad comedy, healthy and laughter-bringing; it had some clever lines, too, some of which passed over our heads, but we came away pleased on the whole, and the applause left no doubt of our enjoyment. (Already there have been two requests for other performances elsewhere.) It was none of your exotic, bizarre, altifrontal plays, and the audience of friends and neighbors was pleasantly surprised.

But not all. A small group in the club, suffering from the peculiar form of hypselometopy sometimes found in small cities, lamented aloud, scolding the rest of us, who had (for once) found enjoyment at one of the amateurs' productions; they said that that kind of thing was all very well once in a while, but now that the groundlings had been

amused (or words to that effect) the club should go back to high art.

Poor things! They have just discovered Shaw, and take him seriously. One might judge, from the way they talk, that the less action a play has, the more dramatic it is. They are so intent on elevating the stage that I fear they will soon have us back (or up) to the Attic Theater. One sign of hypselometopy is the desire to elevate.

I remember a meeting, years ago, addressed by a dramatic poet (or perhaps it would be more accurate to say a poetic dramatist) who pleaded for a poetic drama on the ground, as far as I could make out, that he could write little else, and the public ought to be educated up to his plays. There seemed to be little room for discussion after the talk; but the chairman tried to provoke some (as chairmen will), and called on various members of the small group which made up the audience to "say a few words." Among them, he summoned the late Professor Wendell, who, obviously, had nothing to say and did not want to speak; but, being called upon, he rose, and after a word or two (during which we felt an Idea being born) he burst out: "Some people spell *Drama* with a big D, and pronounce it God." Could there be a better exposition of the hypselometopic attitude?

I don't know why it is that hypselometopy fastens chiefly on the drama. Perhaps that is the form which the present attack takes, because just now the theater is strongly intrenched in the public esteem. I suppose other forms of art are subject to attack—music, for instance, and painting; and I know there are altifrontals glibly repeating that Archibald Marshall is a modern Trollope, knowing nothing of Barchester

or Allingford, and perchance not even Watermeads.

Hypselometopy is really dangerous, however, only when it is organized. Sometimes one feels as if there were a mania for organization in this country; we are inclined to forget that if things are healthy they grow naturally, and if they are forced they become unhealthy. Who can imagine a League for the Preservation of the Drama in the London of William Shakespeare? or Poetry

Societies, with presidents and honorable secretaries, meeting in Wordsworth's cottage, or in Burns's? In every age *précieuses* have been *ridicules*—save to themselves; and this is one proof that they lack a sense of humor. That they can appreciate Shaw may show them to have a sense of wit, or else a high conceit which makes them (in their own eyes) superior to their plodding and duller neighbors.

The cure for the disease has been

hinted at; but the sad thing is that the patients rarely realize they are ill. When they do, the cure has already begun.

You have, gentle reader, become aware that the affliction derives its name from *ὕψηλός* and *μέτωπον*. It is not a new illness, but it is increasing. Perhaps that is a good sign; for once a hypselometopic patient is cured, he is a snob no longer, and may become actually intelligent.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

BY KIYO SUE INUI

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF FAR EASTERN HISTORY AND POLITICS,
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES



MEMBERS OF THE
JAPANESE PARLIAM-
MENTARY DELEGATION
AND JAPANESE GUESTS

1. Hideo Higuchi, of the Kensei Kai (Progressive party). 2. K. S. Inui, Secretary of the Delegation. 3. Kunimatsu Hamada, of the Kokuminto (Nationalist party), Vice-Chairman. 4. Juichi Nozoye, of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal party). 5. Rokusaburo Nakanishi, of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal party), Chairman. 6. Takeo Tanaka, of the Kensei Kai (Progressive party), Director. 7. Naota Kumagai, of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal party). 8. Tobei Nakamura, Secretary of the House of Representatives. 9. Yei-kichi Hikita, of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal party). 10. Nozubo Kawai, Assistant Secretary of the House of Representatives. 11. Senpei Yajima, of the Koshin Club (Independent Club). 12. Tarao Kawasaki, Secretary of the Delegation.

IN this land of many metropolises and varied activities, few can follow with any degree of intelligence and continuity many of the important events that are taking place in this country. The visit of the Japanese Parliamentary delegation is surely one of them. Yet if one could see a motion-picture record of its tour he would witness a veritable cyclone of American hospitality and friendship.

The Japanese party which landed at San Francisco on May 25 was composed of eight members of the Japanese Diet, representing four different political parties. They were accompanied by two secretaries of the House of Representatives and two secretaries of the delegation who joined the party in this country.

The object of the mission was primarily to pay a return compliment to eleven American Congressmen who

visited Japan last year and to witness the deliberations of Congress. In addition, they naturally expected to see as much of the United States as possible within the brief period of forty-five days. They were eager to ascertain the trend of public opinion in this country on questions of the day, particularly the limitation of armaments. They had no other object, political or diplomatic.

The party came as the direct representatives of the Japanese people to call on the direct representatives of the American people. Therefore their reception everywhere was quite different from the ordinary exchanges of courtesy. They were welcomed with simple cordiality and open-hearted friendship wherever they went, including California, where their receptions were all happy disappointments. In return this spirit was splendidly entered into by the Japanese members. At Pittsburgh, for

instance, the hosts and guests stood with arms around each other's shoulders. "This, by the way, in a dry country," as one guest observed.

The mark of respect and distinction was as omnipresent as that of cordiality. Many cities extended to the party the privileges of the municipality, and in Washington a rare courtesy was paid them when, on the motion of Mr. Mann, former majority leader, the House declared a recess in order to meet the members of the Japanese Parliament. Congressmen whom the visitors had entertained in Japan last year escorted the Japanese delegation from the diplomatic gallery to the floor of the House, where they were received most cordially. This ceremony was repeated in the Senate.

The party visited the four principal cities of the Pacific coast and four more on the Atlantic coast, and on the way they stopped also at Denver, Chicago,

and Pittsburgh. They were entertained by Americans some twenty times at luncheons and dinners and an equal number of times by Japanese. The farewell banquet in San Francisco was given by the City Church Federation, while the final banquet in New York, the night before they sailed, was given by the Federated Churches of America. These naturally had their distinctive features of farewell and God-speed.

It will surprise no one to learn that American reporters were most frank in putting their questions. But it may surprise many to learn that the Japanese members were equally frank at all times and never did they evade a single query. Perhaps the following questions, arranged according to the number of times they were asked by reporters, are indicative of public interest in certain phases of Japanese-American relations:

1. "What is Japan's attitude toward disarmament?" This question was never omitted anywhere.
2. In California the questions of Japanese immigration and assimilation were frequently put.

3. In the Middle West and the East many questions were asked regarding business conditions in Japan.

4. A remarkable number of persons inquired as to the extent of Japan's prohibition movement.

5. A few sought information on the status of the Yap controversy.

6. Others asked what progress, if any, had been made by Bolshevism in Japan.

7. There were many questions concerning suffrage, especially of women.

8. The "Open Door" question in China was touched upon.

9. The Shantung question, however, and the Siberian situation seemed to have been forgotten.

The party sailed from New York for Europe on July 9. This is written after their departure, but I think I am not mistaken in making the following general observations:

1. The Japanese visitors agreed that friendship with the United States is absolutely essential.
2. Discontinuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would be seriously misconstrued in Japan.
3. The continuance of the Anglo-

Japanese Alliance must not provoke American misunderstanding.

4. The presence of anti-Japanese sentiment in parts of America is due to misunderstanding.

5. Japan should seek a thorough understanding with the United States.

6. They were convinced that the American public is intensely interested in securing international agreements on the limitation of armaments.

7. American initiative looking toward disarmament will undoubtedly meet a popular welcome in Japan.

8. The visiting Diet members, irrespective of their political ties, said they would exert their influence in promoting right relations with the United States.

But the march of events moves faster than modern transportation. While the party is still *en route* to Europe the so-called disarmament conference has become a certainty. America and Japan will both profit from the fact that these eight members of the House of Representatives, duly selected for the mission by Japan's four political parties, are returning to their home land as firm friends of America and peace.

COAL AND THE CONSUMER

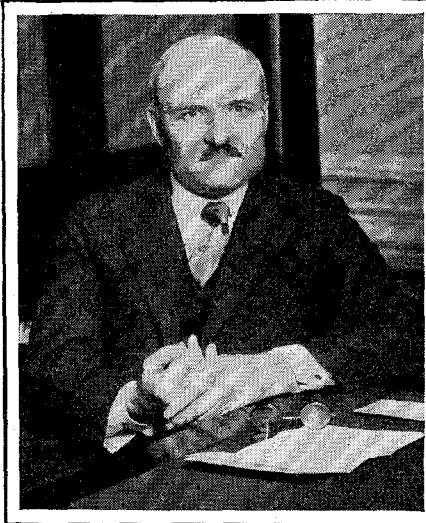
A LETTER FROM SENATOR CALDER, OF NEW YORK

YOU ask me the following question:

Assuming that the coal interests ought to so manage the production, transportation, and distribution of anthracite that there should be neither extortionate prices for coal nor danger of shortage that would produce serious general discomfort and suffering, and assuming also that this year, at least, the conditions are not such that it has been impossible to mine a sufficient quantity of anthracite and to find railway facilities for transporting it, then is there existing any legal way of bringing this about by the National Government? If there is no such existing way, then what would be the proper line of legislation or public agitation or National action to provide such means?

In reply I would say that operators should forward anthracite coal while the conditions are favorable unless they are prepared to be condemned by the public because of failure, as business men, to anticipate the needs of their customers. They know to a nicety the amount of coal which must be bought in each community, and they have cars and labor to deliver this coal, which can be stored with no physical difficulty. It is hardly possible that the want of capital can be an element in this matter, for the sale of anthracite coal in each community is a definite and certain matter and extends over a short period of months.

The first step in this matter is legislation requiring full knowledge by the public from week to week of the facts regarding coal-plant capacity, production, shipments, and storage at mine and



(C) Harris & Ewing

WILLIAM M. CALDER

United States Senator from New York

in consuming districts, and prices at mine, at wholesale, and at retail. If these facts were issued by an agency in which the public had confidence, competition might regulate the matter and bring about a condition more satisfactory than that from Government control.

If competition and public opinion based on facts do not so regulate the matter, the publicly known facts would certainly form a necessary and an intelligent basis for further legislation.

At the outset the public must determine whether or not coal is charged with public interest and use. It is my own belief that it is, and that the recognition of this fact need be no cause of

anxiety to other industries not so charged with public interest.

Last spring, when it was reported that there was a shortage of coal stocks on hand, disquieting statements were issued by the Railroad Administration, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the United States Geological Survey, and by other Governmental agencies. The Federal restrictions on the export of coal and on the price of coal were lifted. The outlaw strike of the switchmen occurred simultaneously with an extraordinary export demand which pre-empted the use of dockage facilities at Hampton Roads; the New England demand for soft coal was thrown into the field from which New York gets its coal, and this congested the railways to New York and New England. The Northwest had to make its coal shipments before the lakes had frozen and the high prices were drawing the coal in other directions. The public was deluged with the babel of conflicting reports, largely propaganda in its character, from soft and anthracite coal operators and from the wholesalers and retailers.

Orders by the Inter-State Commerce Commission giving priority in transportation of coal were issued without notice or hearing. Railway facilities were congested and coastwise shipping left idle.

The public was thrown into a panic, so that anthracite coal sold as high as \$27 a ton in Massachusetts and soft coal as high as \$20 a ton at Hampton Roads. The Government itself paid \$18 a ton for soft coal for the Shipping Board at New York, and through the War Department was obliged to pay \$11

a ton for soft coal at the mines, sometimes dealing through four and five brokers, which coal was originally sold by the mine operators, including a profit, at from \$3 to \$3.50.

At the end of the panic it was found that there had been no shortage of soft coal—in fact, that the production had been five hundred and fifty-seven million tons for the year, against approximately four hundred and fifty-eight million tons for the previous year. It was also found that the railways had moved, on the average, one hundred and ninety-one thousand coal cars weekly, compared with one hundred and fifty-four thousand weekly during the previous year, and that railway priority orders and special privileges had been made subject to sale by those to whom they had been freely granted. The location of coal was sold rather than the coal itself. Railway facilities, dock facilities, and even harbor facilities,

were monopolized by coal speculators, seriously interfering with general business and industry.

This panic occurred during a most active coal propaganda, yet during a period in which the Federal Government itself was enjoined by the coal operators, in the Maynard case, from securing information, on the ground that coal was not a Federal matter, and while one of the States (Indiana) was restrained by the coal operators in the Vandalia case, on the ground that coal was not a State matter.

The panic probably cost the public a billion and a half dollars. A large coal operator appearing before the Senate Committee contradicted this statement, and said that the cost was not over six hundred million dollars and might not have been over two hundred million. The Inter-State Commerce Commission reported that the extra cost to the railways alone was over \$100,000,000.

The soft-coal panic was followed by a hard-coal panic—for similar reasons and with unknown losses.

In view of these and other facts, I introduced a bill in Congress predicated upon the recognition that coal was charged with a public necessity and use. This legislation might have controlled the matter through the system of licenses. This bill was reported in the closing hours of the last session and amended to require the reporting of full information as a first step.

There is now before Congress a bill which if simplified by amendment may enable the Government to take this first constructive step. Further Governmental action may then be unnecessary except in so far as facts develop which require action by the Department of Justice.

Nicolas W. Gaeder

Washington, D. C.

ADVENTURERS IN MARRIAGE

BY NATALIE DE BOGORY

HERE is a story, a typical story, one of hundreds of stories that are known and of thousands that can only be guessed.

Tagavna, an Armenian girl, arrived not long ago at Ellis Island on her way to join a fiancé in New York City. The law made it necessary for her to be married in the presence of an agent from Ellis Island.

Tagavna, black-eyed and with blue-black hair, interested the agent, who found her intelligent and understanding. He found also that she was to marry a man whom she did not know. He had been selected by her uncle, the marriage had been arranged by mail, and the prospective bridegroom had paid Tagavna's passage.

"Aren't you afraid to marry a man you have never even seen before?" asked the American worker, as they went toward the Municipal Building and marriage.

"It is better to marry a stranger than to be massacred," was Tagavna's simple reply.

Were Tagavna's matrimonial venture an isolated one, the whole question of these blind marriages would pass as an incident in the routine of immigrant life. But the workers at Ellis Island have come to regard this ever-increasing influx of affianced brides with something like disgust. And it is quite obvious that the numbers are already considerable from the most casual visit to the corner room, in which agents of different philanthropic organizations sit in the midst of pretty green ferns and streams of gesticulating and excited groups, all talking in broken English or simply with their hands.

Though marriage is as old as the world, still styles change in achieving

even that. When fighting was the most important male occupation, men fought for their women; when strumming a guitar became a recognized accomplishment, sighing lovers regaled their lady loves with serenades. With the industrial age, men changed their tactics. Money came to the top as an argument and men made fortunes to win their brides.

But it took the World War to bring out a widespread utilization of two ultra-modern improvements: photography and the mails.

Post-war Europe is not a happy place in which to live. There is little work and a great discrepancy between wages and the cost of living. So all those who can are fleeing to America as a refuge from every trouble. Women have always found in marriage protection against many ills, and the suffering women in far lands now seek that protection with strange men in America.

The unknown does not seem to frighten these women who know so much misery. Marionettes in the hands of life, unable to fashion their lives as they would wish them, even if they were at the stage of development permitting them to build castles in the air, these women of disorganized Europe try any avenue of escape from that which they know.

The philosophy of the simple-minded.

Their imaginations do not carry them far enough ahead to show the possibility of an even worse fate in the future to which they are striving. It is all God's will; fate has the future settled, and there is no dodging the inevitable. What need of thought for the future? It is provided for.

Often immigrants applying for steamship tickets in Europe, fearing that they may not pass the physical test required

by the American immigration laws, send a substitute whose rosy cheeks and robust physique are quite apparent. It never dawns on the original applicant that the test would have to be faced again at Ellis Island. There is room for just one thought—to get the much-coveted ticket and to reach America. Beyond that lies the unknown, and, being unknown, it rouses no doubts and no fears.

Playing Cupid was not a frequent occupation in pre-war days for the workers at Ellis Island. Now one philanthropic organization alone there handles from fifty to one hundred marriage certificates during the week given out in New York City. There are approximately as many that come in from other sections of the country. Several of the other organizations which handle the marriageable cases at Ellis Island report about the same number every week. Each certificate means that some woman came here and married, often an utter stranger, but a resident of the United States.

"Do most of them know their future husbands?" I asked one of the busiest representatives—a veritable Cupid in a shirt-waist and skirt.

"Know them?" she queried with a sidelong glance. "Well, some of them knew each other in childhood—I suppose that is knowing each other."

For centuries, in many of the peasant communities of Europe, girls have married—they still marry—strangers. I remember my landlady's daughter in Bulgaria. Her mother never permitted her to remain alone with her fiancé in the same room, nor were they allowed to walk in the public park without proper chaperons. The wedding night was their first *tête-à-tête*, and even then

a houseful of guests caroused noisily until dawn.

The fact that men living in the United States should take a chance on getting strange women from Europe for wives grows out of one of the difficulties that new residents have to face in the United States. Women, when possible, usually marry for economic improvement, and this is especially true of the immigrant women in America. Immigrant men rank low in the American scale for some time after their arrival; this is quite apparent even to the equally ignorant immigrant girl, and she looks higher for a husband. Also, as women assimilate more rapidly those American standards which touch upon women and their relationship with men, the gulf between the immigrant man and woman widens.

"No man can beat his wife," has been the summing up of the immigrant woman's emancipation in America. I have heard this from dozens of them. So when the immigrant man wants a "good" wife, which often means one who will accept reasonable beatings, he has to look to the Old World for her.

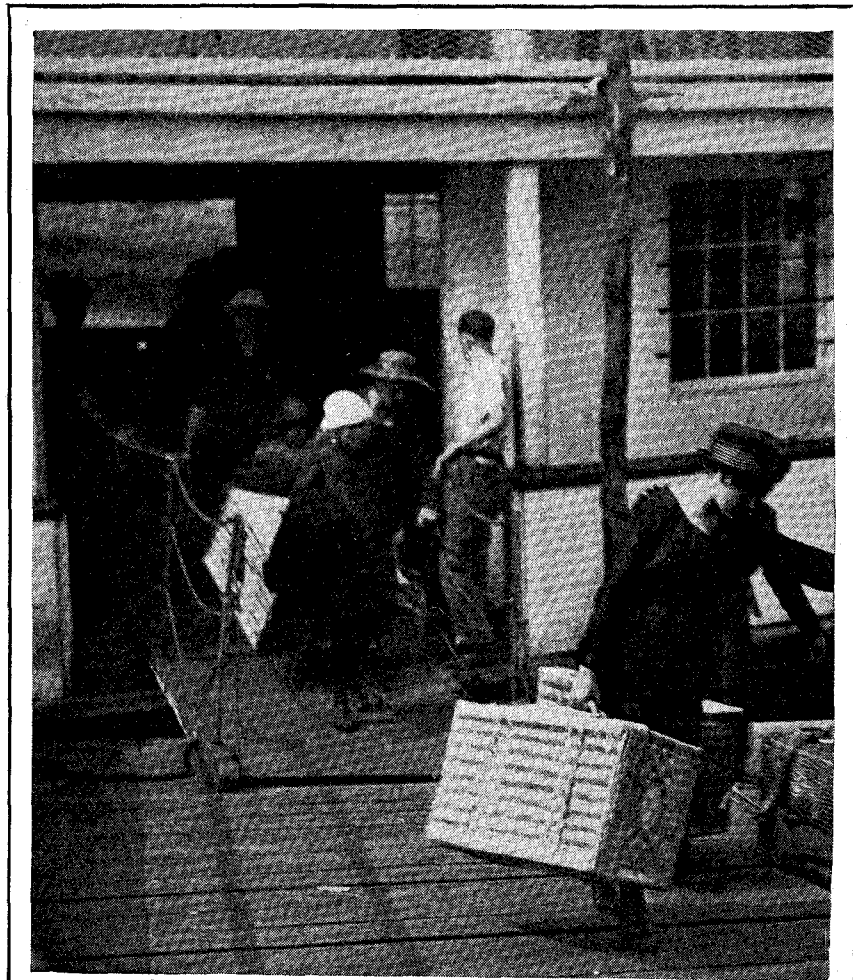
These men too, like their women, have too little imagination to build air castles, and so can suffer no disappointment.

But even simple psychology rebels at times, and, although dozens and dozens of immigrants get married at the door to America, there are also many who balk at the last moment. It is always the woman; I have never heard of a man refusing his photo-bride, though whether this is from honor or stupidity I cannot say. To me, a hope of the future lies in the women rebels, for they are rebels, and they stand a step beyond the subservient slave, the product of Old World conditions.

Having looked through the batches of marriage certificates, all duly classified, lying on the desks of the workers at Ellis Island like death sentences to individuality and progress, I started out on a quest for the insurgents. Perhaps it was an unconscious need for proof that women are not all slaves to destiny and their relatives. The thought of those hundreds of women pouring into America, submissively accepting unknown husbands without friendship, romance, love, or any of those back-grounds which we have grown to regard as essential to marriage, was depressing.

There were so many like Melomene, the Greek girl who came to marry a man selected by her uncle, a prosperous merchant on Madison Street. The marriage had been arranged by mail, so when Melomene arrived at Ellis Island it was her fiancé who met her. The couple were permitted to land in the company of an agent, whose duty it was to see them properly married at the Municipal Building.

Melomene was a girl from the city; she was dressed in no striking peasant costume; she might have been an American girl from some small Middle Western town. The agent escorting the couple became curious, since she herself was a woman, and another woman's point of view touched her.



Paul Thompson

ARRIVING IN NEW YORK

"There is room for just one thought—to get the much-coveted ticket and to reach America"

"How do you know," she asked the girl, "that you will like this man?"

Melomene looked at her scathingly and with pity.

"My uncle knows what is best for me," she answered with finality.

It is probable that the uncle was the best judge in this case, for there is little hope of wisdom in such a girl.

The troubles of the great world of immigrants in New York City have certain focal points, and the different national immigrant homes are frequently the stages for the different melodramas and tragedies of alien life. Those people who are happily settled, who need no help, do not find their way to the immigrant homes. It is the failures, the rebels, and the victims of tragedy who seek refuge in the maturer wisdom of their countrymen who are already in touch with America and naturally many grades above them in education. In these homes are found the records of human vacillation and despair, of human independence and courage.

What a difference between Melomene and Orsolina, the first of the rebels I met when I went to these homes!

Orsolina was illiterate, and no longer very young—but then a woman of thirty is old in southern Italy. She had worked as a servant in Italy all her

life; and when she sat down, herself and her ample skirts took up what transit companies consider is space for two. But she was as merry and generous in character as she was in proportions.

A cousin of hers in the Italian village had received a letter from another cousin in Ohio. All immigrants seem to be cousins—is not everybody from the same village a dear one? Or at least an uncle? Besides, relationship helps in answering questions at Ellis Island. In this letter the cousin said that there was a friend, a widower with children, looking for a nice, hard-working wife. Orsolina listened to the letter and entertained the suggestion. It would be a relief to be out of service, and, besides, it would take her to America.

Nicola sent a picture by return mail of himself and two children. Orsolina was satisfied. Nicola sent her a steamship ticket, and in due time she arrived at Ellis Island. There it took only a few questions to reveal the fact that, instead of two children, Nicola had five! Orsolina rebelled.

"I have been a servant all my life," she said to the Special Board. "I thought I'd marry and have a rest. There can be none with five children. I do not want to marry him."

Nicola was crestfallen. But, since

Orsolina was an able woman, she was released in care of the Italian Home. She soon found work with a family, having first made certain that she could return Nicola the money advanced for the passage to America.

A few weeks later she sidled quite apologetically into the room of the director at the Home.

"Would you write me a letter, signor?" she asked.

He wrote it. It was a letter to Nicola, who had returned to Ohio, in answer to a quaint note from him.

The director later wrote a second letter. Then he heard no more for several months.

A few weeks ago Orsolina suddenly appeared. She was resplendent in her American clothes. A new look was in her face.

"I'm marrying Nicola," she announced. "He's a good man; I won't mind the children."

Liduska, a Czechoslovak widow, young, with a three-year-old girl, was another prey to a cousin's letter from Pennsylvania telling of a nice widower in need of a wife. Photographs were exchanged. The bargain was struck. Liduska sold the little property she had, bought her own ticket—she is one of the few women about whom I heard who did so—and arrived at Ellis Island. She met Vaslav, the prospective bridegroom, and, with Slavonic stoicism, married him. They went to live in a small house he owned in New Jersey.

Two weeks later, Vaslav arrived unexpectedly at the Slavonic Immigrant Home to see the director. He was in obvious distress.

"She's gone!" he blurted out as soon as the director was within earshot.

"How? when? Sit down and tell me," suggested the director.

"She left," began Vaslav; "said she wouldn't and couldn't live with me. Took her little girl and went to a cousin's in Pennsylvania. Can't I make her return? I like her, and—she's my wife, after all."

"I advised him," concluded the director, "to take his loss philosophically and to wait. It was impossible to make him see the futility of keeping a woman against her will."

This was two months ago, and Liduska has not yet returned. She had learned that there were more evils in life than she had imagined.

Pavlina also stands out as different from the drab majority, for she had an ideal and carried an illusion.

She came in answer to an advertisement for a wife published in an American-Czech newspaper that a cousin in America had sent to her. The inevitable photographs had been exchanged; Milo sent her the steamship ticket, and here she was.

Milo was from Minnesota, and he was delayed on his journey. So while awaiting his arrival at Ellis Island Pavlina drew castles in the air. Seated on a hard bench in the midst of the hubbub, the tears, and the crying children of the detention room at Ellis Island, Pavlina

had woven a picture of a heroic man, inspired probably by cheap lithographs and postal cards of dashing cavaliers with beautiful long and curly mustaches—true conquerors of women.

And then Milo arrived. He was quiet, fair-haired, with a very small mustache. His manners were gentle, his speech faltering, his eyes showed intelligence and thought.

Eagerly Pavlina asked whether she was forced to marry him or not. She was assured she was not, that she could return the amount of the steamship ticket, when she had earned it, and so be under no obligation to Milo.

Pavlina was admitted under guardianship of a cousin in New York and went to work. But Milo did not despair, and with the persistence of a quiet man he made himself agreeable. Then Pavlina told him that even if she could overlook the fact that he did not have a long and curly mustache and did not look or act like a hero, still she would never agree to live in Minnesota, and that he would have to get work in New York.

Milo, who, besides owning a farm in Minnesota, was a tailor by trade, tried to find work in New York, but failed. Then he slipped away quietly to Chicago, determined to establish himself there and so win the imperious rosy-cheeked girl.

Two months later Pavlina came to the Slavonic Immigrant Home one day, perturbed and worried.

"I've decided to marry Milo," she announced to the director, "but I can't find him. His sister in Minnesota hasn't heard from him either. Probably he's waiting to get settled before sending his address."

So Pavlina had kept up a correspondence with Milo's sister! But Pavlina had to wait another month before she heard from Milo. Then only were the difficulties smoothed out successfully.

It is often hard to account for the psychology of immigrants; they do things without any apparent explanation. There is a curious lack of logic in their actions, an irresponsibility, perhaps due to the want of imagination. Where there is a plan, an idea, it is usually the sign of superior brain power, and it was this which changed still another girl's fate from that of the ordinary immigrant. A superior mind stepped in—and Franceska's entire life entered a different channel.

A cousin in America once again acted as marriage broker between Franceska and a nice young Pole, Boguslav by name. The pictures proved satisfactory. He sent the ticket, and she sailed.

But romance—real romance—stepped in to mar this prearranged marriage.

In the steerage Franceska met a man, who was also a Pole. He had lived in America before, but had gone back with the Polish Legions to fight for Polish freedom. He called himself John. He spoke authoritatively, he wore good clothes, and he told such wonderful tales about America and its many opportunities. Franceska listened with bated breath. The thought of Boguslav, her

fiancé, faded from her mind as the ship drew nearer to the New World.

John, being an American citizen, was immediately released by the immigration authorities, whereas Franceska was detained until her fiancé should call for her. Then the marriage would take place.

The following day the fiancé arrived. Questions were asked and answered. The cheeks of the girl glowed throughout the examination; but, after all, that was not unusual. Was she not facing her future husband?

The wedding took place, and the couple sped away to a small town in Pennsylvania, which was the bridegroom's home.

Another of these childhood marriages; but apparently this was a congenial one. The couple seemed anxious to get married. The official mind was satisfied and forgot little Franceska and her romance.

Two days passed. Then official Ellis Island was suddenly thrown into consternation. Another young man, also calling himself Boguslav, had appeared, asking for Franceska, his bride.

Investigations started up like mushrooms overnight. And soon the real romance lay uncovered in all its simplicity. But it had taken a real mind to evolve the plot. Ellis Island, lulled into dullness by the familiar flat psychology, had been tricked by a bit of unusual awakened brain work.

The plot must have been hatched in the dark corners of the steerage, when John held Franceska's hands in his, whispering to her of the New World—hatched in John's Americanized mind. After he had stepped off the Ellis Island ferry, he returned for her the next day, taking the name of her official prospective husband. Small wonder that she blushed and seemed eager for the wedding—the wedding of her choice and not a picture marriage.

"What did you do?" I asked the Ellis Island official when he had finished telling the story.

"Do?" he said. "Nothing. After all, the law does not insist that a woman keep her word. All we are concerned with is her safety. And that was surely established. We advised the young man to get a wife in America."

These are but a few of the stories that were told to me by workers in the field of immigration, for they reach into hundreds. Having listened to them all, I decided to make a special trip to Ellis Island to get the official view-point on these marriages by photography. I went in to see one of the high officials.

"Isn't there a very great number of women coming in to marry men they don't know?" I asked this man.

"No, there is not," he answered. Perhaps I looked dazed.

"We have no official knowledge of picture marriages," he added; "the women that come have known their fiancés in childhood. Our records show this."

My faith in records tottered.

But my opinion of the simple immigrant mind took a sudden jump upward. It takes a simple psychology to evolve a simple and effective lie.

THE BOOK TABLE

THE IDEALS OF A REALIST¹

BY LLOYD R. MORRIS

THE very title of Mr. Balfour's new book serves to emphasize the unique position which he occupies in British history—both political and intellectual—of the past forty years. As a statesman he has in many respects been one of the most important bulwarks of conservatism. As a speculative thinker his contribution to philosophic theory has been none the less notable.

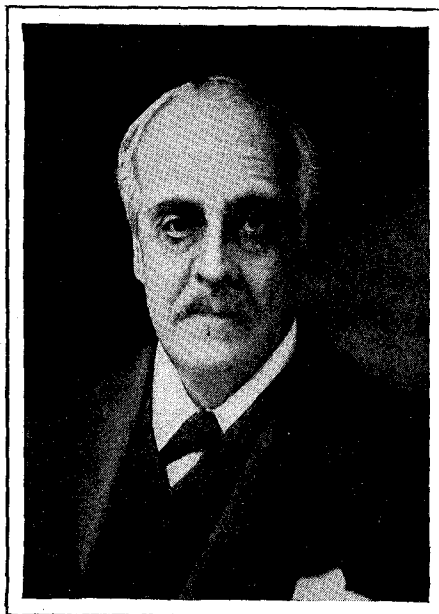
In this new book are collected several of his most significant essays of the past twenty years. It includes, among others, his Romanes Lecture of 1909 on "Beauty and the Criticism of Beauty," his Sidgwick Memorial Lecture of the previous year on "Decadence," and his characteristic critique of Bergson's "Creative Evolution," written in 1911. These three essays reveal, as they might be expected to, not only the intellectual discrimination and the keenly analytical temper which impregnate the entire range of his philosophic writing, but something of the implications of his philosophy in the divergent fields of aesthetics, history, and metaphysics.

Of the five essays dealing with political theory three are especially important—a study of Anglo-German relations, written in 1912 at the request of the German review "Nord und Sud;" the famous statement on "The Freedom of the Seas," made on his arrival in the United States in 1916; and the British reply of January, 1917, to Mr. Wilson's request for a statement of the aims of the Allies.

The central attitude of Mr. Balfour's philosophic position is his unwillingness to accept any theory which holds man to be "merely a phenomenon among other phenomena, a natural object among other natural objects." This rebellion against a mechanistic conception of the universe has been profoundly modified, on the one hand, by an interest principally epistemological and metaphysical, and, on the other, by an interest in science. Thus we have him, from the point of view of epistemology, denying the validity of inference from sensation and assigning to material and spiritual need, respectively, man's belief in nature and God; while in the domain of science, or practical control of experience, he finds belief grounded in "values" rather than logic. In short, his position with respect to knowledge of the experiential world is critical, his metaphysic absolute, in tendency. Thus, for instance, he writes in his essay on Bergson that, "if we examine fearlessly the grounds on which judgments about the material world are founded, we shall find that they rest on postulates about which it is equally impossible to say that we can theoretically regard them as self-evident,

or practically treat them as doubtful. We can neither prove them nor give them up."

How, then, even granting his belief that no system of philosophy can be anything but provisional, does Balfour reconcile his purely intellectualist position of criticism, originally stated over forty years ago in his "Defence of Philosophic Doubt," with his essentially religious metaphysic? We shall find the answer, I think, in his critique of Bergson. "It is true," he writes of Bergson,



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HON. A. J. BALFOUR

"that he has left naturalism far behind. His theory of a primordial super-consciousness, not less than his theory of freedom, separates him from this school of thought as decisively as his theory of duration, with its corollary of an ever-growing and developing reality, divides him from the great idealists. It is true also that, according to my view, his metaphysic is religious: since I deem the important philosophic distinction between religious and non-religious metaphysic to be that God, or whatever in the system corresponds to God, does in the former *take sides* in a moving drama, while, with more consistency, but far less truth, he is, in the non-religious metaphysic, represented as indifferently related to all the multiplicity of which he constitutes the unity.

"Now, as M. Bergson's super-consciousness does certainly take sides, and, as we have seen, his system suffers to the full from the familiar difficulty to which, in one shape or another, all religious systems (as defined) are liable, namely, that the evils or the defects against which the Creator is waging war are evils and defects in a world of his own

creating. But as M. Bergson has gone thus far in opposition both to naturalistic and to metaphysical orthodoxies, would not his scheme gain if he went yet further? Are there no other 'values' which he would do well to consider? His super-consciousness has already some quasi-aesthetic and quasi-moral qualities. We must attribute to it joy in full creative effort, and a corresponding alienation from those branches of the evolutionary stem which, preferring ease to risk and effort, have remained stationary, or even descended in the organic scale. It may be that some other values are difficult to include in his scheme, especially if he too rigorously banishes teleology. But why should he banish teleology? In his philosophy super-consciousness is so indeterminate that it is not permitted to hamper itself with any purpose more definite than that of self-augmentation. It is ignorant not only of its course, but of its goal; and for the sufficient reason that, in M. Bergson's view, these things are not only unknown, but unknowable. But is there not a certain incongruity between the substance of such a philosophy and the sentiments associated with it by its author? Creation, freedom, will—these doubtless are great things; but we cannot lastingly admire them unless we know their drift. We cannot, I submit, rest satisfied with what differs so little from the haphazard; joy is no fitting consequence of efforts which are so nearly aimless. If values are to be taken into account, it is surely better to invoke God with a purpose than super-consciousness with none."

In its aesthetic implications Balfour's philosophic theory is no less interesting than in its metaphysic. Their expression lies in his beautiful Romanes Lecture on "Beauty and the Criticism of Beauty," an essay which exhibits the capacity for exquisite prose which confirms Mr. Balfour's position as one of the masters of literary style. If, as we have seen, Mr. Balfour denies the validity of inference from sensation as a basis of knowledge, what is the foundation, in his theory, for the judgment of beauty? Clearly, for him, any critical theory based upon objective experience can have no value, and we find him inevitably dismissing the post-renaissance, pseudo-Aristotelian "canons." He leans rather toward the theory of criticism which finds authority in intuitive perception, in which aesthetic judgment seems purely a matter of aesthetic feeling. He stresses the impossibility of formulating any valuations of beauty which may have "objective" validity. And his ultimate conclusion is that the feeling of beauty, which is the highest of the contemplative feelings, and that of love, which is highest in the practical order, are alike in this, that they are governed by no abstract principles and obey no universal rules. "Let us, then," he says, "be content, since we can do no

¹Essays Speculative and Political. By the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$3.

better, that our admirations should be even as our loves."

In his essay on "Decadence" Mr. Balfour is concerned with speculation as to the reality in history of any principle of political and social disintegration. He finds that the constant factor in the life of society, the psycho-physical inheritance of any generation, is not susceptible of progress or decadence, and that these are implicit in the flexible element, the "inheritance partly of external conditions of life, partly of beliefs, traditions, sentiments, customs, laws, and organization—all that constitute the social surroundings in which men grow up to maturity." He finds likewise that the force in contemporary life most actively opposed to decadence is the "modern alliance between pure science and industry." On this force we must rely for the improvement of the material conditions under which societies live, and its moral agency as a stimulus to unselfish individual effort is no less strong. It is interesting to note, parenthetically, that Mr. Balfour holds to the aristocratic theory of genius. "Democracy," he says, "is an excellent thing; but though quite consistent with progress, it is not progressive *per se*. Its value is regulative not dynamic; and if it meant (as it never does) substantial uniformity instead of legal equality, we should become fossilized at once." Another theory, purely accessory to his argument, and largely, perhaps, a conse-

quence of his political convictions, is that Oriental society is wholly despotic, "popular government relatively unpopular," and that even in India, where the type is modified, "it may well be doubted whether the modification could long survive the moment when its sustaining cause was withdrawn."

Of the political essays included in Mr. Balfour's volume that on Anglo-German relations, contributed to a German review two years before the outbreak of war, will to many readers be the most interesting. The article is an explanation of the reasons why England viewed with alarm the creation of a powerful German navy in conjunction with an equally powerful army and a policy of territorial expansion inconsistent with either the peace of the world or the rights of nations. With admirable foresight, Mr. Balfour pointed out the very course which war would take should the policy of Germany make war inevitable. Of the two other political essays of chief importance, that on "The Freedom of the Seas" and that on "The Foundations of a Durable Peace," little can at this time be said which would not be merely repetitious praise. Both are masterpieces of cogent reasoning, both have passed into the domain of history-making documents, and both are as fittingly part of the charter of civilization's emancipation from barbarism as they are uniquely revealing statements of the ideals of a nation.

is apparently convinced that the way to arouse men's souls to bringing into existence "a revolutionized society . . . that avoids Socialism on the one hand and communistic syndicalism on the other" is to call names.

MODERN TARIFF HISTORY. By Percy Ashley. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$5.

In this third edition of his standard work the author sketches the development of tariff policy in Germany, the United States, and France during the past century, bringing his book down to the outbreak of the Great War. A new chapter discusses the United States tariff of 1913, and statistics for the years 1909-13 have been added.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY CENTURY OF PERSECUTION (A). By the Rev. St. George Kieran Hyland. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$8.

A study of the Reformation in England, its genesis and accomplishment, viewed in terms of its persecution of Catholics and covering the period from the early fifteenth century to the reign of Charles I. The author bases his study upon the contemporary MSS. preserved in the muniment room of Loseley Hall, the home of the Mores, built in 1569. The documents form a valuable record of the times, which deserve a more purely historical treatment than that given by the author of this book. Many of the documents are reproduced or translated.

HANDBOOK TO THE SEPTUAGINT (A). By Richard R. Ottley, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$3.

The oldest translation of the Hebrew Scriptures is older than the New Testament and was written in the same language. For centuries this version of the Old Testament was the dominant one; translations were, as a rule, made from it, and not from the Hebrew. The object of the present volume is to induce people to read this early translation from the Hebrew, for, as the author says, "While scanning the passages, perhaps with greater ease than if the Hebrew were before them, they will come to perceive its terms of expression . . . under the Greek surface. They will be able to enjoy the simple, unpretending language; and will have the satisfaction of reading the Old Testament as in the oldest surviving documents that contain it."

EDUCATIONAL

HIGH SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY. Edited by Clyde R. Jeffords and Claude F. Walker. High School Teachers' Association of New York City.

This manual of the New York high schools is a good deal more than a compilation of information. It is a work of voluntary labor on the part of the teachers of the high schools to make what is really a comprehensive survey of their own work, and, we are informed, the book is published at the expense of the teachers themselves. Incidentally it records a quarter of a century's notable growth and development in teaching and school organization. We congratulate the editors on the solid and valuable work they have here accomplished.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

GOLDEN GOAT (THE). By Paul Arène. Translated by Frances Wilson Huard. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$2.

Those who have lived in Provence or along the Riviera should take special interest in this novel. Its plot, based on a legend of buried treasure, is projected against the Greek, Roman, and particularly the Saracenic historical background of that region.

LORNA DOONE. By R. D. Blackmore. Illustrated. The Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass. \$3.50.

A fine and well-illustrated edition of Blackmore's Dartmoor classic.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY CRISIS IN RUSSIA (THE). By Arthur Ransome. B. W. Huebsch, New York. \$2.

A vivid account of conditions in Russia at the end of last year from the pen of an observer sympathetic to the economic aims of the moderate forces in Russia. Mr. Ransome analyzes the failure of the distributive system of the Soviets, the shortage of manufactured goods and foodstuffs, and the disintegration of Russia's transport, which is the ultimate factor in the economic chaos that has overtaken the country. Among the subjects taken up are the relation of the trades unions to the Communist party, the growth and development of the non-party movement, the political philosophy and actual accomplishment of Alexei Rykov, President of the Supreme Council of Public Economy and outstanding figure among the members of the non-

party group. Mr. Ransome's book is one which cannot be neglected in any attempt to arrive at the physical and psychological factors at work in Russia to-day.

JEW AND AMERICAN IDEALS (THE). By John Spargo. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$1.50.

A plea by the Socialist leader against the anti-Semitic propaganda of the Dearborn "Independent" and the London "Morning Post." As an American by adoption and a non-Jew Mr. Spargo exposes the falsity of the so-called Protocols and the theory that the Jews as a race are seeking world dominion. He likewise disproves the theory that the Jews have been responsible for the Bolshevik movement. A clear and forceful statement of the incompatibility of American ideals and anti-Semitism.

REVOLUTION AND DEMOCRACY. By Fred-eric C. Howe. B. W. Huebsch, New York. \$2.

Mr. Howe, in a book of some two hundred pages stated by his publisher to be "an epitome of the radical thinking among Americans to-day," attempts to fasten the evils of humanity upon the present economic system and finds in free trade, co-operative organization of industry, Government ownership of railroads and other means of transportation, and the "destruction of economic privilege" the salvation of the United States. The book is remarkable for its earnest conviction as well as for its total lack of either tolerance or humor. Mr. Howe

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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

ROBERT WITHINGTON is Associate Pro-
fessor of English at Smith College.
He was formerly instructor in English
in Indiana University and *lecteur*
d'anglais at the University of Lyons.
He has been assistant in English at
Harvard, where he took his A.B., A.M.,
and Ph.D. degrees, and has held the
Rogers traveling fellowship of Harvard.
He served with a commission for relief
in Belgium at Antwerp and Hasselt, and
later with the Bureaus of Reconstruc-
tion and Relief, and was second lieu-
tenant in the Liaison Service. Nobody
but highbrows will read his article, but
none but highbrows need it.

NATALIE DE BOGORY is a Russian. Her
father, Vladimir de Bogory-Morkie-
vitch, was one of the first group of
Russian revolutionists. Miss de Bogory
came to America ten years ago and car-
ried on extensive investigations among
Slavonic immigrants, and has had
charge of the Foreign Information Divis-
ion of the United States Employment
Bureau. She was in charge of the
Slavonic campaign during the late John
Purroy Mitchel's last race for the Mayor-
alty of New York.

WILLIAM M. CALDER, of the United
States Senate, lives in Brooklyn.
He was born in Brooklyn in 1869 and
was educated at Cooper Institute. As a
builder, he has erected nearly three
thousand houses. He has been Building
Commissioner of Brooklyn and was a
member of the Fifty-ninth to the Sixty-
third Congresses.

P. W. WILSON, who finds the titular
distinctions among his fellow-
countrymen as diverting as he makes
them appear to his readers, is corre-
spondent in America of the London
"Daily News."

LYMAN ABBOTT, the Editor-in-Chief, re-
sumes in this issue his "Knoll
Papers" and contributes a reminiscent
article on General Samuel Chapman
Armstrong—educational pioneer.

LOYD R. MORRIS is a native of New
York City and a graduate of Colum-
bia.

ROBERT J. C. STEAD, of the Canadian
Immigration Commission, is of
course an authority on the subject of
his informing article.

JOHN GLEASON O'BRIEN is on the staff
of the New York "Tribune" assigned
to the White House. Following his dis-
charge from the Army he was named
Vice-Consul to Rome, and was stationed
there for a year during the stirring days
following the war, when d'Annunzio
took Fiume.

STÉPHANE LAUZANNE enjoys to an un-
usual degree the confidence of those
who are in authority in France. He
accompanied the former Premier of
France, René Viviani, on his recent offi-
cial journey to this country. The
French journalist holds a position of
peculiar leadership, and M. Lauzanne
as editor of the enormously circulated
newspaper of Paris "Le Matin" is one of
the most distinguished in his calling.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

NEARLY 700 letters were received in Prize Contest Number Three. The fact that the dog-days are upon us may explain the tenacity with which the judges are deadlocked as to which of the letters contain the most valuable reports of "Mine Own People." The so-called "return to normalcy" is not conspicuously reflected in the letters, which, on the whole, seem to be inspired by revolts of varying degrees of intensity and to issue from family and neighborhood circles that have been twisted by circumstance out of the happy curvature that geometry assigns to the circle. Announcement of the winning letters will soon be made.

SUGGESTIONS for Contest Number Four are beginning to roll in. From Oliver C. Swaren, of Amsterdam, New York, came the first batch of suggestions. He proposes the following subjects: "My Education," "Patriotism," "My Foreign Brother," "The Main Thing in Popular Rule," "My Leisure." What do you suggest?

IN previous issues we have recounted some of the wanderings of copies of The Outlook from the original subscriber through numerous hands. A Philadelphia subscriber will have none of this roving. She writes: "I keep them instead of giving them to my friends, and have them bound for my grandchildren."

A CLERGYMAN in Coshocton, Ohio, after trying other fare for a while, confesses as follows: "I have been a reader of The Outlook for more than a score of years. I ceased to take it with the expiration of my last subscription, thinking I might like some other medium of information just as well for a while, but during the week of the incoming Administration, longing so much to know The Outlook's view of matters in general, I purchased two copies of it, and made up my mind to renew my subscription again, as there is nothing like it for information."

A HARDWARE dealer in Greensboro, North Carolina, writes: "I have been a reader of The Outlook for thirty years, but concluded the price had gone up too high and I would discontinue my subscription. I tried this for two or three weeks, but found I was out of something, I didn't know what. I finally concluded, however, that it was The Outlook; so I am sending you my check. Please send The Outlook to my address at once."

I HAVE delayed sending my renewal, thinking I would do without The Outlook for a year, as part of all around retrenchment," writes another subscriber. "Since reading the last number, I know that will be out of the question."

THESE statements from subscribers are not offered in any spirit of bragging, but rather with a sense of gratitude that even in this period of extraordinarily high costs of production there appear to be compensating features about our product that make many of our subscribers unable to do without it.



All Races are learning a new way to clean teeth

This new way to clean teeth is spreading all the world over. Leading dentists everywhere advise it. To millions of people it is daily bringing whiter, safer teeth.

Every one should make this ten-day test. See and feel the benefits it brings. Compare the new way with the old.

To fight film

That viscous film you feel on teeth is their chief enemy. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. It dims the luster, spoils the beauty and causes most tooth troubles.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Much stays intact

The ordinary tooth paste does not effectively combat film. The tooth brush, therefore, leaves much of it intact. So teeth discolor and decay despite the daily brushing. Very few people escape.

Dental science has long sought ways to fight that film. Two ways have now been found. High authorities advise them. Many careful tests have proved them.

Both are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And this modern tooth paste, nearly all the world over, is bringing a new dental era.

This pleasant ten-day test

We supply a pleasant ten-day test to every one who asks. That test is most convincing. The results are a revelation.

Each use fights film in two effective ways. It also brings three other effects which authorities deem essential.

It multiplies the salivary flow. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus every use immensely aids the natural forces designed to protect the teeth.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Watch the five effects. Repeat them for ten days. Then let the clear results show you what this method means, both to you and yours. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF.
REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family

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Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals,
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Europe-Lady, experienced traveler, long resident Paris, will chaperon 4 young ladies, 3 months Paris, 3 months general travel. Sailing October. References exchanged. \$341, Outlook.

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Parties enrolling now. Moderate prices. Most interesting routes. Great success 1920.

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FOR SALE A school for girls and young women with overflow enrollment. Beautiful location. Unusual opportunity. 5,839, Outlook.

Hotels and Resorts

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**THE SIGN OF THE
TROUT AND THE FLY**

In the heart of the Laurentian Mountains. A Select Lodge run by university men. 75 miles from Montreal, on privately owned forest land. Finest lake and mountain scenery. Altitude, 1,600 ft. Excellent trout fishing and shooting. High grade cuisine. References exchanged. Capacity, 12 men. Opened July 15 and closes September 15. Apply to PAUL A. LEIGHTON, Lac Supérieur, Terrebonne County, P. Q., Can.

MASSACHUSETTS

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THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed.

If You Are Tired or Need a Change
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

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It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Private baths. Descriptive booklet.

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Fine location. Running water in bedrooms. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Cream, fruit, eggs, chickens. \$15-\$25 a week.

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300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet J.

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Rates and map gladly sent upon request.
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COLD SPRING CAMPS
Forest and Averill Lakes
Only Maine Camps in Vermont
TWENTIETH SEASON

CATCH THEM WITH A FLY
Trout and Salmon—August and all September
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Trout, Salmon, Lake, Aureolas, Bass, Pickerel, Bunting, Bluegill, Tramping Five lakes, miles of streams and trails. Main camp, twelve cabins. Open fires. A table we are proud of. Good old guides if desired. Famous mineral springs. Accessible to Boston and New York by rail or motor. Reliable references near you. 75 miles from White Mountains. 20 miles from Colebrook, N. H. No mosquitoes; no black flies and no hay fever. Garage. Open to October 15.
H. A. QUMBLY, Mgr. Averill, Vt.

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Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to **ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D.** (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Health Resorts

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Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

The Bethesda White Plains, N. Y.
A private sanitarium for invalids and aged who need care. Ideal surroundings. Address for terms Alice Gates Bugbee, M.D. Tel. 241.

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FOR SALE—In the Berkshires
Very pretty small farm. Buildings in good shape. Best water. R. F. D. Near Deerfield River and Mohawk Trail. 5,847, Outlook.

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IDEAL OUTING BUNGALOW
SUMMER or WINTER RENTAL—On Meredean River, near Bayhead; good shooting and fishing; new, cool, furnished 6 room house; 2 car garage; hot and cold water; modern sanitation. Address 5,845, Outlook.

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ADIRONDACK CAMPS Furnished, running water, inside toilet. Moderate rent for Sept. and Oct. Fine location. Supplies convenient. Jersey milk and cream. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COOKING for PROFIT. Earn handsome income; home cooked food, catering, tea room, etc. Correspondence course. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

TEACHER with successful experience and executive ability as partner in well-established school for girls in suburb of large Eastern city. Twenty-five thousand necessary. 246, Outlook.

WOMAN owning farm wants partner and companion. 262, Outlook.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

DIETITIANS, superintendents, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, and secretaries. Miss Richards, Providence, East Side Box 5.

CALIFORNIA.—We can place in California and Arizona college graduates with post-graduate study and seventeen months' teaching experience from the East, after this date in fair quantity. Boynton Teachers' Agency, Brockman Bldg., Los Angeles.

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee: housekeepers, matrons, dietitians, secretaries, governesses, mother's helpers, attendants. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

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HONEY. Delicious new clover honey direct from producer. Guaranteed pure and clean. 10 pounds \$1.90, 5 pounds \$1.05, postage prepaid Zones 1, 2, 3. Herbert A. McCallum, Great Barrington, Mass.

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SEND a postal for samples and see why ours is the finest moderate priced stationery for social, club, and business use. Lewis, 254 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—Young woman as resident assistant in well established settlement. State full particulars. Address Orange Valley Social Settlement, 35 Tompkins St., Orange, N. J.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Young woman of refinement and experience to assist mother with care of three small children. Protestant preferred. State salary, experience, and give references. Mrs. Beardsley, 258 S. 16th St., Philadelphia.

FRENCH speaking girl to assist in care of two small daughters of minister and wife. 251, Outlook.

WANTED, by September 1, thoroughly reliable and experienced infants' nurse, to care for baby six weeks old. Permanent position if mutually satisfactory. Residence Rochester, N. Y. Best references required. 264, Outlook.

NURSERY governess wanted for three little girls, aged one, two, and three years. Mother expects to share all responsibilities and care of children. Please write, stating age and experience. Address Mrs. George M. Laughlin, 6821 Edgerton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNNESS, English or Scotch. Beggers' music. No other teaching. Must be in housekeeping. Mrs. Julian Coolidge, Fayerweather St., Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED for Bishop College an American Baptist Home Mission School for Negroes. Positions open: English, mathematics, biology, librarian, sewing, theology. Salaries \$800 and \$1,000. Living expenses for single teachers \$3.50 per week. Address C. H. Maxson, President, Marsha Texas.

MANUAL training teacher, Protestant for bench and brush work, wanted September 15, Seguin School, mentally deficient far backward children. School limited to 25 little boys, girls, young women. Ten teachers employed. Salary seventy-five dollars monthly board, room alone, laundry. Interview desirable. Elsie M. Seguin, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced young Protestant teacher for girl 7. Country. Salary fifty dollars a month. Good reference; send photo Box 15, Fairville, Chester Co., Pa.

WANTED—Governess or mother's help in Princeton, N. J., October 15, chiefly after noon care children 6, 4, 2 years. Must be healthy, cheerful, and interested in education through play. State age, training, experience. References. 261, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

HORTICULTURIST—Young man, 10 years experience with ornamentals, orchard, vineyard, and small fruits, desires position where industry will be appreciated. 204, Outlook.

SECRETARY—American lady having traveled in Europe, knowing French and German perfectly, having working knowledge of Russian and Swedish, shorthand, typing, d. sires post. Highest references. 250, Outlook.

HOUSEMOTHER in girls' school or secretary in school or institution. Cultured Christian woman (40) desires position. 256, Outlook.

WANTED—Resident secretarial position Private school preferred. New York City vicinity. Smith College graduate. Experienced secretary. Good salary expected. References. 265, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position as executive secretary in private school in the West. Experience supplemented by several years European travel. 272, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

TO take young girl for trip abroad during fall or winter or to go with older woman. Highest references as to fitness, personality and education. Languages. 228, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN desires position as companion or chaperon. 240, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper wishes position. Institution preferred. 247, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, educated lady would like to assume complete charge of home and children. Locality immaterial. Miss Leck Long Point, Mich.

RETIRED teacher would act as companion to elderly lady for slight remuneration. 255 Outlook.

CHANGE desired. Housemother or other supervising position. 260, Outlook.

MISS Mary Hannah, Fergus Falls, Minn. sailing to Tasmania (on 10th Sept. first class) by the S.S. Niagara from Vancouver will be glad to help with children on board ship in return for passage money.

ATTENDANT to irresponsible girl or woman (Protestant). Will travel or live with family of patient. 271, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED English mistress seeks post. Mathematics, English, French. 263 Outlook.

EXPERIENCED governess, companion, teacher's diploma, references, desires position with family going to California. 267, Outlook.

TEACHER, LINGUIST. French, Spanish, expert tutor. Open for Romance appointment in or near New York. 270, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 361 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MISS Gutman, New York shopper, will send things on approval. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

SWISS lady, long engaged in education, will chaperon few young ladies in her home to learn French. Healthful climate. Beautiful scenery. Lessons in art and all modern languages can be had in the city. For terms address Mlle. M. Prélaz, 64 Ave. de Rumine, Lausanne, Switzerland.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

ADOPTION home, Protestant, in or near Connecticut for unusually promising 3 year old boy. 259, Outlook.